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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 June 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH U.S. MANAGEMENT SCHOLARS--Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)--Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly talk with Theodore M. Alfred, professor of the Weatherhead School of Management of the Case Western Reserve University, U.S.A., and other American scholars here this afternoon. The American scholars have come to give lectures at the business management seminar jointly sponsored by the China Enterprise Management Association, the American Unison International Corporation and the American Xerox Ltd. Starting on June 8, the seminar will last one month. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 11 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/266

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE BEAM CARRIES YE FEI'S 30 MAY SPEECH

BK010917 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 31 May 85

[30 May speech by Ye Fei, Vice Chairman of National People's Congress Standing Committee, at banquet given in honor of U Thant Sin, head of Burmese People's Assembly delegation, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing--recorded in Mandarin fading into Burmese translation]

[Text] Your Excellency U Thant Sin, distinguished Burmese guests, friends and comrades:

We are very happy that at this lovely time of spring, when flowers are in full bloom, the People's Assembly delegation from Burma led by Your Excellency U Thant Sin has come to our country for a visit. On behalf of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee, and in my own, I extend our warm and heartfelt welcome to the guests from our friendly, neighboring country.

Burma is a beautiful and prosperous country and the Burmese people are diligent, intelligent, and capable. The Burmese people are at present earnestly engaged in national construction tasks. Successes are being achieved continuously in agriculture and the national economy is developing steadily. The recent eighth session of the Third People's Assembly laid down new targets for economic development and construction.

I extend my good wishes to the Burmese people to continuously achieve new successes in their endeavors to explore and use the country's natural resources, develop the national economy, and in their national construction tasks.

In the international sphere, Burma preserves and safeguards the country's independence and national honor by practicing an independent foreign policy without depending on any big power and bloc and by not surrendering to external pressures. The Burmese Government has always strived to have friendly relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We respect and admire this very much.

Distinguished guests: The current situation in our country is very good. There is political stability and unity. The economy continues to develop at a steady pace, while the people's living standard continues to improve. This favorable situation is due to economic reforms, the open-door policy, and policies that contribute to internal economic growth. The third session of the Sixth NPC was held recently at the time when the task of reforming the economic structure in urban areas was just beginning. The discussion at the meeting gave priority to the major tasks of establishing the socialist economic system and reforming the economic system, which are aimed at maintaining the favorable conditions by further developing economic construction, reforms to the economic system, and the open-door policy. Our distinguished guests will be able to witness the progress and reforms in our country during tours of Beijing and the provinces.

China and Burma are two countries which share the same mountains, forests, and rivers. The two peoples, after maintaining cordial relations over many years, have formed bonds of kindred friendship. The friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been broadened and deepened further as the leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits frequently and continuously in recent years. President U San Yu visited our country in October of last year and President Li Xiannian visited Burma during March this year. Recently, His Excellency U Ne Win paid his 12th visit to our country. These visits achieved enormous successes [eiyama aung myin hmu gimya], and made important contributions to further strengthening Sino-Burmese friendly relations.

Preserving, safeguarding, and expanding Sino-Burmese friendship are in accordance with the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, and they contribute to world peace and stability and to regional peace and stability. We believe that the Sino-Burmese kindred friendship will continue to develop steadily for generations through the joint efforts of both sides.

Distinguished guests: As bilateral friendly relations and cooperation grow further, we are happy to see that relations and cooperation between our two assemblies have become stronger. In December last year I had the honor of leading an NPC delegation to your excellencies' country. A warm welcome and hospitality were extended to us by both your People's Assembly and the people. We also had the opportunity to have friendly meetings with the leaders of your country. These leave pleasant memories in our hearts. The visit of Your Excellency U Thant Sin and members of your excellency's delegation will add more beauty to the flower of Sino-Burmese friendship, which is in full bloom, and contribute to mutual understanding and contacts between the NPC and the People's Assembly of Burma.

I hope your excellencies' visit to China will be completely successful and that you will have a happy stay in China.

In conclusion, please join me in toasting the lasting friendship between the peoples of Burma and China for generations to come, the progress and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the happiness of its people, the health of Chairman U Ne Win and President U San Yu, the health of Your Excellency U Thant Sin, the health of the Burmese guests, and the health of all distinguished friends and guests.

CSO: 4211/58

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC-PHILIPPINES CULTURAL EXCHANGES DISCUSSED

HK040923 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Very soon we will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. Though official relations between our two countries are still fairly new, actual relations between us date back some centuries, to when Chinese traders traveled in their sampans to the land then known as Mayi, which was the early Chinese name for the Philippines.

Today ties between the Philippines and China are strong, especially in the fields of trade and culture. Many Philippine cultural groups have visited China and many Chinese cultural groups have gone to the Philippines. Among them have been the China broadcast music ensemble, whose songs we will now present.

One Filipino delegation which visited China was the Barangay dance troupe from the Philippine Normal College. This group danced and sang Philippine and Chinese songs during their tour of China. The Central Philharmonic Society of China also visited Manil recently to perform at Paco and Rizal parks, as well as at the Little Theater of the Cultural Center.

Such cultural exchanges have helped to strengthen the friendship between our two countries. Here now is the Central Philharmonic Society singing songs by Filipino composer Mke Velarde.

CSO: 4211/61

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE AIR RAID ON VILLAGES NEAR PHNOM PENH

OW230921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese army on May 8 despatched two Antonov-29 bombers and three Mi-24 helicopter gunships to bombard three civilian villages close to Phnom Penh where the Democratic Kampuchea Resistance Forces are active, the local newspaper BANGKOK POST reported today.

The POST, quoting a radio report of Son Sann-led Khmer People National Liberation Front (KPNLF) monitored in Thai border town of Aranyaprathet yesterday, said that the villages attacked by the Vietnamese aircraft include Prey Pada, Jong Nodtod and Kampok, about 30 kilometers from the capital of Phnom Penh.

Twenty houses in the three villages were completely destroyed, the KPNLF's radio said, adding that seven villagers were killed and eight others seriously injured in the air raid.

The Vietnamese resorted to air strike against these villages, because they suspected that residents in the three villages had given sanctuary to Kampuchean resistance forces, according to the radio.

CSO: 4000/245

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS SRV ALLEGATION

OW230845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry denied here yesterday Hanoi's allegation of Thai violation of Kampuchea's airspace and territory, describing it as "a propaganda ploy" to cover up Vietnam's "frequent violations of Thailand's territorial integrity."

The ministry in a statement pointed out that by doing so the Hanoi authorities want to divert the attention of the international community from the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and to deny the Kampuchean people of their self-determination.

The Thai armed forces have every right to use "all available means" to protect Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty against Vietnamese aggression, the Foreign Ministry declared.

The Thai Foreign Ministry was commenting on the statement of a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on May 18 asserting that Thai aircraft recently crossed into Kampuchea's airspace and Thai gunners fired more than 800 artillery shells into Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/245

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV ATTACKS ON NONG CHAN BASE REPELLED

OW231826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (XINHUA)--Attacks on the Kampuchean resistance base of Nong Chan launched by a battalion-strong Vietnamese troops were repelled by the Son Sann-led armed forces on May 15 and 16.

Under the cover of intense artillery fire, the Vietnamese troops launched attacks from two sides, and they were beat back, suffering heavy losses. This was announced by the military command of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, in a press release issued here today.

On May 17, a KPNLF unit operating in Siem Reap Province clashed with a Vietnamese patrol on highway six. Two Vietnamese were killed and 15 others wounded, the release said.

CSO: 4000/245

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

VIETNAM, LAOS JOINT STATEMENT--Hanoi, 27 May (XINHUA)--Vietnam and Laos today pledged to continuously strengthen their "special relationship" and "all-round cooperation," especially their "cooperation in the spheres of economy, culture and science and technology." In a joint statement issued at the end of a five-day visit to Laos by Vietnamese State Council President Truong Chinh, the two sides also expressed their determination to further boost "the special relationship" and "the military solidarity" among Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh. They will also further increase "their cooperation with the Soviet Union," the statement said. The joint statement accused China of adopting a policy against the "three Indo-Chinese countries" and blamed it for the tension in the area, which was caused by Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 28 May 85 OW]

SRV TROOPS DEPLOYED--Bangkok, 22 May (XINHUA)--About 2,000 Vietnamese troops, together with 25 tanks, have been deployed opposite the Thai soil of the Thai-Kampuchea border areas in Trat Province, after some 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers entrenched in Trat Province were pushed back into Kampuchea last week, according to a report from Trat reaching here today. With the massive Vietnamese military presence along the Thai-Kampuchea border, the situation in the eastern border of Thailand is still tense, the report said quoting field military sources. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 22 May 85]

CPC-OTHER COUNTRIES' RELATIONS--CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang has reiterated the CPC's four principles in developing relations with other countries' communist and workers parties, namely, independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said the CPC would never impose its will on any other parties, sign any secret agreements with them, or provide material conditions for them which might damage relations between states. Hu Yaobang reiterated this yesterday when he received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] Central Committee led by Elli Izeboud. The delegation arrived in Beijing on 13 May at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee and is the first delegation officially appointed by the CPN following the normalization of relations between the CPC and the CPN in 1982. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Indonesia 0830 GMT 23 May 85--also broadcast in Burmese, Thai, and Malay on the same day]

CSO: 4213/245

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ABU JIHAD NOTES OBJECTIONS TO ISRAELI PLAN

OW121433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Article: "PLO Army Leader Refutes Perez 'Peace Plan'"]

[Text] Amman, June 12 (XINHUA)--Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the PLO Armed Forces, has declared that the PLO totally rejected the so-called peace plan announced by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Perez on June 10 because it served Israel's policy of aggression.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here last night, Jihad pointed out that Perez's five-point plan is aimed at continuing Israel's occupation of Arab land, refusing to contact the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, ignoring the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and imposing on the Palestinian people a kind of "peace" designed in accordance with their own logic.

He said that this plan does not mention the participation of the Palestine National Council members in the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Delegation and explicitly rejects the international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Jihad reiterated that Israel should recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people and withdraw itself from all occupied Arab land. While refusing to do so, Israel now uses fine words of peace to cover up its plot of new aggression. When Israelis cry loudly for peace, it means new aggression just as all imperialists and aggressors did, he said.

Referring to the U.S. stand, Jihad recalled that the United States had announced that it agreed to have dialogue with Palestine National Council members. But the latest statement of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, as reported by the press, [as received] showed that the United States now retreated from its original stand by refusing to acknowledge the legitimacy of any Palestinian organization, he pointed out.

Jihad said that when U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy visited the Middle East in April, he met with 48 Palestine personages in the occupied territory who presented him a written document in which it was pointed out that the only channel to have contact with Palestine is through the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

In having a dialogue, it is indispensable to recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestine people. Otherwise, the Palestine people will reject it, he added.

Answering a question about the name list of the Palestinians to be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Delegation to have talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in July, Abu Jihad said there have not been any negotiations with the Jordanian side on the name list, nor has anybody been appointed to join the scheduled talks. Only a question of principle has been discussed, that is, the U.S. should have direct contacts with the PLO.

The U.S., he said, put forward the PLO's recognition of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the pre-condition for its contact with the PLO. "Our reply is that the Resolutions 242 and 338 which regard the issue of Palestine as a problem of refugees only are unacceptable," he said.

When asked about Jordanian foreign minister's proposal for a three-stage settlement of the Mideast issue, he said, "I asked him about it today and he said that it was not accurately reported."

CSO: 4000/265

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

BOTSWANA DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING--Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--The Botswana Democratic Party delegation led by Peter S. Mmusi, national chairman of the party and vice-president of Botswana, left here by train for southern China this afternoon. The delegation will tour Nanjing, Wuxi, Yixing and Shanghai in the company of Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Seeing them off at the railway station was Qian Liren, head of the department. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

PLANNED TALKS WITH U.S.--Tunis, June 12 (XINHUA)--Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], executive committee member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said the PLO could not accept the Israeli five-stage plan put forward by Israeli Premier Peres for a Middle East conference. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA this afternoon, he said that the Peres plan ignored two major points, that is, the PLO must have its representative in any dialogue and an international conference on peace in the Middle East must be convened. "The Peres plan is nothing but the old method of direct negotiations after the formula of Camp David accords," he said, adding, "We categorically reject this plan." On the talks between the U.S. and the PLO, he said, "There is no change in the PLO's stance. We are ready to talk with the U.S. under the precondition that the U.S. recognizes the PLO. The talk is to center on U.S. recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people," he added. But so far, he said, "There is no significant progress on the talks because of the U.S. refusal to recognize the most basic rights of the Palestinian people." Referring to the current visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Algeria, Mazin said that 'Arafat's visit is aimed at urging Algerian leaders to continue their efforts for a ceasefire in Beirut refugee camps and to discuss with them on an Arab summit meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 13 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/265

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ROUNDUP VIEWS NICARAGUA-COSTA RICA BORDER CLASHES

OW071527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 7 Jun 85

["Roundup: Border Clashes Damage Nicaraguan-Costa Rica Relations (by Meng Gengfu)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A military clash occurring six days ago along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border has brought relations between the two countries to their lowest point ever and further aggravated the tense Central American situation.

The incident, according to the Costa Rican saying, involved the ambushing of a Costa Rican national guard patrol team on May 31 by the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army near the Nicaraguan border. [sentence as received] Two people were killed and six injured in the raid.

After the clash, the Costa Rican Government withdrew its ambassador to Managua and asked the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) to hold an emergency meeting and at the same time urged the Contradora Group to station observers along the two countries' borders.

Meanwhile, Costa Rica dispatched large numbers of public security forces to the border areas.

Nicaragua denied charges that the Sandinist People's Army was responsible for the ambush, pointing to, the anti-Nicaraguan Government forces "Democratic Revolutionary Alliance," who the government claimed were intent on damaging Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations.

Considering the recent arrival of a U.S. military advisory team to Costa Rica, Nicaragua regarded its neighbor's charge as "dangerous," for it was consistent with the U.S. Government's strategy to create man-made conflicts between the two countries.

However, it is notable that the United States was out in front in its support for Costa Rica. The U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim to San Jose said that if Costa Rica asked for aid of any form at the OAS meeting, "We would provide it."

The OAS will convene soon to examine the border clashes. Member countries of the Contradora Group were also studying the border incident and closely monitoring future developments.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

GUOJI WENTI YANJIU ON LATIN AMERICAN SITUATION

HK291241 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 13 Apr 85 pp 37-40

[Article by Zhang Mingde [1728 2494 1795]: "Retrospect and Prospect on the Latin American Situation"]

[Text] [Editor's summary] In 1984, Central America continued to be turbulent due to the interference and infiltrations of the superpowers, but South America was relatively calm.

The regional economy improved slightly and began to go out of the nadir of the crisis. Through a series of diplomatic efforts, the countries in this region have mitigated the seriousness of their debt problems, but their difficulties remain enormous and the pace of their recovery is not quick enough.

In 1985, the central problems in Latin America remain the two knotty ones--the conflicts in Central America and foreign debt. Latin American countries will make new efforts to deal with them, but the prospects are not quite bright.
[end editor's summary]

In 1984, the main characteristics of the Latin American situation were: in the political field, Central America continued to be turbulent, but South America was relatively calm; in the economic field, things in general were getting better, but many difficulties remained unsettled. Over the past year, the Latin American countries and peoples have made great efforts to solve the two major problems--the conflicts in Central America and the foreign debt, and have achieved certain results. This article will briefly review the situation in this region and will try to look at the prospects for this region.

I

In 1984, the situation in Central America was full of twists and turns. The tension there seemed to ease up earlier last year, but deteriorated again later. After invading Grenada in October 1983, the United States directed its spearhead at El Salvador and Nicaragua. In order to overcome the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba, to isolate and strike blows at Nicaragua, and to prevent the guerrilla forces from winning victory in El Salvador, the United States increased its military and economic aid to the governments of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, and carried out more than 10 large-scale joint military

exercises with Honduras and other countries in this region. In addition, the United States supported the antigovernment guerrillas in Nicaragua, evoked armed conflicts in Nicaragua's border areas, dispatched aircraft to violate Nicaragua's territorial airspace, sent warships to cruise near Nicaragua's territorial waters, and even participated in mining Nicaragua's harbors and training the antigovernment armed forces. The Soviet Union and Cuba adopted some limited countermeasures against what the United States did in Central America. The Soviet leaders issued a number of warnings against the United States, sent an aircraft carrier to participate in some joint military exercises with the Cuban navy, and increased the delivery of weapons and military equipment (some 15,000 tons) to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government claimed that it would import Soviet MiG fighters and step up war preparations. The superpowers' intervention and infiltration in Central America aggravated the tense situation in Central America.

After Shultz visited Nicaragua on 1 June 1984, the Central American situation began to show some signs of detente. The changes in the tense situation were attributed to many factors: The high-handed policy of the United States toward Nicaragua and its direct intervention there met opposition from the American public and its allies, and the Reagan administration had to do something to ease up on Central America so as to improve its image and to win in the forthcoming election; the Soviet Union and Cuba also wanted to relax the tension because they were faced with many other domestic and foreign problems and found that Nicaragua was too far away for them to be able to control. The development of the situation thus brought about the nine rounds of U.S.-Nicaraguan talks at the vice foreign minister level. In El Salvador, the new government was faced with serious economic difficulties and the disastrous effects of the civil war, so it was anxious to relax the situation; and the guerrillas, who were kept constantly under the pressure of the government army's attacks and were faced with the war-weariness of the public and the difficulties in procuring the supply of weapons, also desired to see a relaxed situation as they found it hard to seize political power by using military means in a short time. In addition, the international community, especially the Latin American countries, strongly hoped that the two antagonists in El Salvador would stop their military actions. Both internal and external factors led to the two meetings on 15 October and 30 November to seek ways to restore peace in that country. However, because both sides lacked sincerity, they could not accept each other's terms, and the dialogues could not achieve any positive results. On the other hand, the Latin American countries and international opinion represented by the Contadora group strongly demanded that the United States, the Soviet Union, and Cuba stop intervening in Central America so that Central American countries can solve the conflicts on their own. This was another important factor that made the Central American situation gradually ease up. Through nearly 2 years' efforts, the Contadora group drew up the "Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America." Under this situation, Honduras closed down the commanding center and training camps of the Nicaraguan antigovernment armed forces; Honduras and El Salvador protested against the excessive intervention of the American military advisers in their countries; Costa Rica expelled Pastora, the "Commander Zero" of the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces, and set up a joint border supervisory committee with Nicaragua. All these subtle changes brought about a certain degree of detente in the Central American situation.

However, after the end of the presidential election in the United States, the Reagan administration, which won another 4 years of tenure, reassumed a tough policy toward Central America. It took the opportunity of discovering that two Soviet cargo ships carried large quantities of weapons and military equipment to Nicaragua to widely spread the rumor that the Soviet Union was going to supply Nicaragua with MiG fighters. It threatened to apply a series of sanctions against Nicaragua if Nicaragua indeed obtained MiG fighters from the Soviet Bloc. On the other hand, Nicaragua took a tit-for-tat position by mobilizing the people throughout the country to prepare for the possible war. At the same time, abetted by the United States, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala refused to sign the "Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America," thus seriously setting back the peace efforts of the Contadora group. The transient and fragile detente was again changed into tension.

As compared with Central America, the situation in South America was relatively calm. Two noteworthy events occurred in this region in 1984: First, following Argentina where the military regime handed power to a civilian government, in 1983 and democracy was restored, other South American countries also made progress in democratization. In November, Uruguay carried out a general election and Sanguinetti was elected president. The military regime in Uruguay finally gave political power back to a civilian government. Brazil also completed the transition from a military regime to a civilian government with Neves being elected to be president in an indirect election in January 1985. The 21-year-old military rule in Brazil thus came to an end. All this showed that the process of democratization in South America was positive and had a far-reaching influence in the situation in this region. Second, through negotiations, Argentina and Chile signed an agreement on the peaceful settlement of the dispute over Beagle Channel, thus terminating a territorial dispute between the two countries that has lasted more than 100 years. The settlement of this problem left over by history is in the interests of the peace and stability in this region. In history, a number of agreements and additional protocols had been signed on the settlement of the dispute over sovereignty over the three islands--Picton, Nueva, Lennox--which are situated at the mouth of Beagle Channel, and the dispute had been submitted to the Queen of Britain and to the International Arbitration Tribunal for arbitration, but the dispute could not be solved and sometimes the situation became extremely serious. In early 1979, Argentina and Chile signed the "Puerto Montt Program," agreeing to submit the dispute to the Pope for mediation. The recent agreement was drawn up on the basis of the Pope's proposal in 1980. The main points of the agreement were: Argentina faces the Atlantic Ocean, and Chile faces the Pacific Ocean; Chile relinquishes its territorial claim to the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan between the South American continent and Tierra del Fuego; the three islands--Isla Picton, Isla Nueva, and Isla Lennox--belong to Chile; Chile's territorial waters extend 3 nautical miles from the shores; the original 118,000-square-kilometer joint economic zone to the east of the islands is rescinded; Argentina enjoys the permanent right to freely navigate the waters between the three islands in Chile's territorial seas and Isla Navarino. Both Argentina and Chile highly valued the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute and called it "a victory for reason, diplomacy, and peace," a "just, fair, and noble" solution, and an "example for Latin America and the whole world." Progress was also made in the settlement of other

territorial and border disputes between some South American countries, such as the territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru and the issue of Bolivia's access to the sea, although the relevant negotiations in 1984 did not lead to the complete settlement of these issues and disputes.

II

In 1984, the economic situation in Latin America improved slightly and began to move out of the nadir of the crisis, but many serious problems remain unsolved. According to statistics by the Latin American Economic Committee, the GNP of the whole region grew by 2.6 percent. This showed a turn for the better against the situation in the 2 previous years (the GNP was down 1 percent in 1982 and down 3 percent in 1983). Countries which achieved a higher growth rate included Chile (5.5 percent), Brazil (3.5 percent), and Peru (3.5 percent). International trade also grew substantially. In the whole region, the volume of exports increased by 10 percent and the value of exports increased by 9 percent; at the same time, imports also increased by 4.4 percent, which was the first positive import growth rate since 1981. In 1984, the whole region saw a trade surplus of \$37.6 billion, with Brazil gaining a surplus of \$12.6 billion (double the 1983 figure), Argentina gaining \$4.43 billion, Venezuela gaining \$3.54 billion, and Mexico gaining \$13.5 billion. The increase in the foreign trade surplus reduced Latin America's ordinary item payment deficits (which were \$40 billion in 1982, \$9 billion in 1983, and \$3.1 billion in 1984). In addition, Latin American countries absorbed \$10.6 billion of foreign funds (including loans and investments) against \$4.4 billion in 1983. The decrease in the ordinary item deficit and the increase in the use of foreign funds enabled Latin America to see for the first time after 1981 a \$7.5 billion surplus in international payments, and its foreign exchange reserve returned to the level in 1980 (between 1981 and 1983, Latin America's foreign exchange reserve fell to \$25 billion at one time). The improvement of the economic situation in Latin America was closely related to the situation in the Western developed countries, especially to the economic recovery in the United States. It was also a result of Latin American countries' continuing retrenchment policy in 1984 and their measures for encouraging exports, restraining imports, and strengthening regional trade.

However, the Latin American economy was still faced with serious difficulties. The main problems were: 1) The economy was recovering at a slow speed, with the per capita GNP of the whole region up only 0.2 percent; 2) the development in various countries was uneven, with the GNP in some countries growing at a negative rate (such as Uruguay at a rate of -2 percent and Venezuela at a rate of -1.5 percent); 3) foreign debt incurred by Latin American countries increased by 5.6 percent; 4) inflation was serious and the average inflation rate in the whole region was 116 percent against 66 percent in 1983 (the prominent cases were Brazil's 200 percent, Argentina's 675 percent, and Bolivia's 1,100 percent); and 5) the unemployment rate in most countries was still rising, and jobless and semi-jobless people accounted for 25 percent of the working population in Latin America. These difficulties and problems seriously hindered the Latin American economy from recovering and developing.

Foreign debt was a grave problem in Latin America's economic development. In 1984, foreign debts incurred by all Latin American countries increased by a total of \$37.3 billion. In the earlier months of that year, American banks raised their prime rate by 2 percentage points on four occasions, and this greatly increased the debt burdens on Latin American countries. By the end of that year, the total amount of foreign debt reached \$360 billion. In order to solve the debt problem, Latin American countries made great efforts to develop production and increase exports so as to enhance their ability to repay the debts. At the same time, they actively held talks with various creditor countries and the World Bank in the hope that repayment terms could be relaxed and interest rates could be lowered. In addition, they adopted a series of new struggle forms. First, the debtor countries used collective strength to help the countries which had the weakest payment capacity to turn the corner. In March, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia offered a loan of \$300 million to Argentina to help it pay more than \$1 billion interest due. Second, they held a series of special meetings to discuss the debt issue and to coordinate their position. In January, 27 Latin American countries held an economic meeting in Quito and adopted two important documents--the "Quito Statement" and the "Action Program." The documents stressed regional cooperation and the adoption of a common position to seek urgent solutions for the debt issue through joint actions. The documents also demanded that developed countries adopt a more flexible and realistic attitude and share the responsibility with the debtor countries. The continuing rise in the American banks' prime rates greatly upset some major debtor countries in Latin America. On 19 May, the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia issued a joint statement, proposing that a Latin American foreign and finance ministers' conference be held as soon as possible to discuss measures for coping with the issue of debt payment, and demanding that "substantive reform of international monetary and trade policy be made." This statement reflected the strong desire of the Latin Countries to change the old international economic order. In June and September, foreign and finance ministers from 11 major Latin American debtor countries held two special economic meetings in Cartagena and Mar del Plata to discuss the debt issue. The meetings respectively adopted the "Cartagena Common Standpoint Document" and the "Mar del Plata Statement." At these two meetings, the Latin American countries reiterated their commitment to repaying their debts and indicated that they would respectively talk with the World Bank on debt payment. They also stressed that the economic policy of the Western industrial countries was an external factor in the deterioration of the economic situation in Latin America and demanded that the United States, other major Western countries, and international banking institutions lower their interest rates, relax their terms for extending loans, give moratoriums, remove protectionist measures, stabilize the prices for the basic export goods of the Latin American countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings, and share the responsibility for the debts with Latin American countries. At the same time, the documents also proposed that the debtor countries hold "direct political dialogue" with the governments of the creditor countries in the first half of 1985 in order to reach some understanding on the debt issue and to work out some necessary cooperation plans. Through these special meetings, Latin American countries gradually achieved an identical standpoint on the debt issue, and their unity and cooperation advanced further.

Starting from their own interests, the United States and other Western creditor countries and international banking institutions feared that Latin American debtor countries' default on debt payments might cause some bank failures and trigger off an international monetary crisis, and they also feared the development of Latin American countries' joint struggle. Therefore, they also made some concessions. The governments of some creditor countries and some banking institutions agreed to hold "direct political dialogue" with the debtor countries in the first half of 1985 so as to jointly seek a way to solve the debt issue. The Paris Club agreed to give a 9-year moratorium to Peru for the repayment of \$1 billion in loans. The international commercial banks concluded an agreement with Mexico to postpone the repayment of \$43.5 billion in debts for 14 years with a 6-year period of grace and to change the interest rate for \$43 billion in debts to the London Inter-bank Offered Rate so that Mexico may reduce its interest payments by \$5 billion. The Import-Export Bank of the United States and the International Monetary Fund respectively offered a loan of \$1.5 billion to Brazil. The World Bank and Argentina reached an agreement, according to which the former would extend to the latter a new loan of \$4.2 billion and will reschedule debts totalling \$16.5 billion which are due between 1982 and 1985 by extending the deadline of repayment 12 years with 3 years' grace. The U.S. Government also offered \$500 million in short-term loans to Argentina. Agreements on rescheduling debts were also concluded between some international banking institutions and Venezuela and other Latin American countries. In the second half of 1984, the prime rate of American banks fell from 13.5 percent to 11.5 percent. Through negotiation, foreign debts of most Latin American debtor countries were rescheduled. At present, the debt crisis in Latin America has just been mitigated on a temporary basis, and the debt burdens on Latin American countries have not yet been lightened. On the question of how to solve the debt issue, the contradiction and struggle between Latin American countries and the Western creditor countries headed by the United States will continue.

III

It is expected that the democratization process in South American countries and in the Latin American region as a whole will certainly continue in 1985. Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Honduras will carry out presidential elections; the military regime in Brazil will hand over political power to a civil government. With the in-depth development of this process, the contradiction between the new civil governments in South America and the military in these countries and the contradiction between the military government in Chile and the opposition parties and the people in this country will become more noteworthy.

The situation in Central America will continue to be tense and turbulent. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will continue their intervention and rivalry in this region. Restrained by various internal and external factors, the United States may not directly invade Nicaragua, but it will continue to support the antigovernment armed forces and continue to exert economic, military, and diplomatic pressures on Nicaragua in order to force Nicaragua to yield. On the other hand, the Soviet Union will continue to offer assistance to Nicaragua. Although the two antagonistic sides in the civil war in El Salvador will hold high the banner of negotiations, it is still hard to

expect any substantive results in their talks between their standpoints are still widely different. So, the state of a civil war will remain unchanged in this country. In 1985, Central America will continue to be a "hot spot" in the international tension.

As compared with 1984, the economic situation in Latin America will continue to improve in 1985 along with the continuing economic recovery in the Western developed countries, but the growth rate will not be high. The debt crisis will be mitigated to a limited degree, but it is hard to radically solve this problem. When entering into "direct political dialogues" with Western creditor countries and international banking institutions in 1985, the Latin American debtor countries will put forward some new proposals and schemes. Meanwhile, the Latin American countries will further strengthen political unity and economic cooperation with each other and with other Third World countries.

CSO; 4005/978

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

TV AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--The Chinese Radio and Television delegation and the Colombian International Radio and Television Company have reached an agreement under which China will purchase television feature series from Colombia so that the Chinese people will familiarize themselves with the history and culture of Colombia. This was revealed to a XINHUA reporter by Xu Chonghua, vice minister of radio and television, who headed the Chinese delegation, on 20 May when he concluded his 7-day visit to Colombia. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/967

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN GREET'S OPENING OF CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY

HK030355 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 1

[Report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638]:
"Guangming Correspondence University of Traditional Chinese Medicine
Opens in Beijing--Greetings Received from Xi Zhongxun, Li Desheng, and
Cui Yueli"]

[Text] On 21 May, Guangming Correspondence University of Traditional
Chinese Medicine held an opening ceremony in the CPPCC Auditorium.
More than 1,000 student representatives from Beijing area attended the
ceremony.

Before the ceremony was held, Comrade Xi Zhongxun made a call to the
correspondence university to extend his warm greetings. Comrade
Li Desheng, honorary president of the university, wrote a letter to the
meeting, in which he said that in order to inherit and develop traditional
Chinese medicine in an all-round way, there is still a great deal of
arduous work to do. He hoped that all teachers and staff of the
university will make great efforts in this pioneering work, work in a
creative manner, and pass on their knowledge without reservation, so
as to run the university well.

At the ceremony, Comrade Cui Yueli, honorary president of the corres-
pondence university and minister of public health, expounded on the
important position of traditional Chinese medicine in all medical and
public health undertakings. He sincerely hoped that the Guangming
Correspondence University of Traditional Chinese Medicine will be run
well so that the problem of lack of successors in this field can be
solved and more contributions can be made to the development of tradi-
tional Chinese medicine.

On behalf of the traditional Chinese medicinal circles in Beijing,
Professor Dong Jianhua, well-known traditional Chinese doctor, taught
the student representatives how to study the science of traditional
Chinese medicine. He said that it is necessary to read assiduously and
ponder carefully and to attach great importance to practice.

Also addressing the ceremony were Hu Ziang, Duan Yun, Yang Fangzhi, Lu Bingkui, Qi Moujia, Liu Aizhi, and some student representatives.

Tong Lusheng, general advisor to the correspondence university, Wang Boyue, Fang Yaozhong, and Wang Mianzhi, well-known traditional Chinese doctors, leaders of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Section of the Ministry of Public Health, and responsible persons of 18 branches of the correspondence university, including those in Beijing, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Hunan, and Fujian, also attended the ceremony.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COMMISSION ON ORDER AT SPORTS EVENTS

OW021449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1740 GMT 30 May 85

[Report by TIYU BAO Reporter Yang Xia and XINHUA Reporter Li Hepu]

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission called an emergency meeting today for chairmen of sports and physical culture commissions throughout the country to discuss problems at current sports competitions, calling on sports commissions at various levels to try their best to maintain order and ensure good style in the competition.

Several serious incidents successively occurred in sports competition in China in the first 5 months of this year. The law-breaking incident by a handful of people making trouble and seriously disrupting public order at the Beijing Workers' Stadium on 19 May, in particular, produced bad influence at home and abroad.

Analyzing at the meeting today the experiences and lessons of the several incidents, Xu Yinsheng, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture Commission, said: Although sports commissions at various levels have paid attention to improving the atmosphere at competitions over the past few years, they have, in general, merely complied with slogans and failed to take effective measures to do a penetrating, meticulous, and solid job. They have also failed to understand the important, protracted, and arduous nature of the competitive atmosphere, conduct an effective ideological education among the spectators while stressing the importance of good performance and medals, and make adequate ideological preparations for possible problems at competitions.

Xu Yinsheng said: In order to prevent further occurrence of serious incidents and bring about a fundamental change for the better in the style of competition during the coming peak season of international and domestic tournaments, sports commissions at various levels must do a good job in the work of the following fields:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership over organizing various sports competition and the management of competitions area. It is necessary to adopt special measures toward games with a strong and

fierce competitive nature which are apt to generate problems in major tournaments. We should strengthen security and protective work; seriously inspect competition sites and facilities, transportation, and ticket office work; and make proper arrangements to eliminate unsafe factors. We must not lower our guard and become careless and have the idea of leaving things to chance.

2. It is necessary to intensify the supervision and education in the ranks of athletes. We should first grasp the education of team leaders and coaches who are the key personnel. We should not only ask team leaders, coaches, and athletes to achieve good results and be among the best in competition but also set specific demands on them in regard to ideological and political work, team management, and the style of competition. We should advocate "training at home and showing no difference in competing with foreign teams," competing and learning from each other, and achieving outstanding results with superb skill. We should firmly oppose the practice of winning games by fair means or foul, employing trickery, forming gentlemen's agreements in competition, counteracting each other's efforts, and other unhealthy practices. We should advocate not feeling dizzy with success, nor discouraged by failure. We should obey the referee's judgment and show respect to the spectators and the other side. We should also "refrain from cursing or fighting back." As to the serious cases such as fighting at competitions and stopping competition or quitting games, we must handle them in a serious manner and must not tolerate them and be over lenient.

3. It is necessary to step up the education and organization of spectators. We should energetically conduct propaganda work through newspapers and radio broadcasts and advocate being civilized spectators. We should pay attention to courtesy, morality, and discipline and draw a clear line of demarcation between patriotism and parochial nationalism and between being courageous and powerful and being rough and barbaric. We should clarify our vague understandings.

4. It is necessary to earnestly reinforce work rules and regulations and discipline in competition areas and effectively evaluate well advanced units and individuals in promoting spiritual civilization among athletes, sport teams, and referees and the evaluation of the best competition areas. For disputed competition areas because of poor organizational work, we should criticize them with the circulation of notices and forbid the arrangement of competitions in those areas for 1 or 2 years according to the stipulations of international sport organizations.

The comrades taking part in the meeting seriously discussed matters of how to strengthen order in competition areas and improve the style of competition in the future in light of the actual situation in their respective localities. Zhu Jiaming, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said: The problems that emerged in sport competitions are related to the unhealthy tendencies of sports teams. At present, some people in the ranks of sports teams put undue emphasis on seeking material gain and cash awards and overlook ideals and discipline. He suggested that ideological rectification should be unfolded in the ranks of athletes. Nian Weisi, deputy director of the

Training Bureau of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and former coach of the national soccer team, said: Solving the problem of competition style in sports competitions is an urgent matter. In order to invigorate the soccer game, we must strengthen management and be strict in training. We must not tolerate those athletes with bad style. He suggested building teams with good style.

Yuan Weimin, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, presided over the meeting today, which is scheduled to end tomorrow.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCCER RIOTERS HEAR LECTURES ON DECORUM

OW021642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1631 GMT 30 May 85

[Report by reporters Zhu Shuxin, Zhang Baorui]

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--Yuan Weimin, vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and famed athletes Lang Ping and Li Ning were invited by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau to give lectures this afternoon at the Beijing Workers' Stadium movie studio to some 90 people who were undergoing centralized investigation by the public security organs for taking part in the lawbreaking incident at the Workers' Stadium on 19 May. They urged the youths to pay attention to decorum, observe discipline, and be civilized spectators.

Talking seriously but earnestly to some 90 people, who were sitting up straight in the studio, Yuan Weimin said: "The disturbance, which was started by some troublemakers and even a handful of people willfully engaged in destruction during and after the soccer game on the evening of 19 May, disrupted the public order and caused bad influence at home and abroad. In the 28 years that I have been a sportsman, I have never seen such a serious incident in sports competition in China, particularly in Beijing, the capital. It is indeed very unfortunate and distressing."

Yuan Weimin went on to say: "Some people said that such incidents, which frequently occur at sports competitions abroad, are not at all surprising. This is not the case. What we want to learn are the good things, not the bad things, from foreign countries. We should display the spiritual civilization and moral character of our country and people. Others said that the disturbance, stirred up by a handful of people on the evening of 19 May, was a patriotic act. Can you say that you were patriotic? By bringing shame on our country, discrediting the people of the capital, disrupting public order, and destroying public property, can you say you were patriotic?"

Paying close attention to Yuan Weimin's words, the youths under centralized investigation looked ashamed. Some hung their heads with a heavy heart.

Yuan Weimin continued: "Many factors are involved in the victory or defeat in a sports competition. You should show more consideration for the athletes. You should also deeply reflect on yourselves. In sports competitions, we must not only concern ourselves with the results or attach overdue importance to victory, but we must also pay more attention to sportsmanship and friendship. The Chinese athletes must set an example in this respect. As spectators, how can you disregard decorum and civility? How can you show no concern for the bad influence of your acts? How can you do such foolish things to disgrace your nation?" Looking at Lang Ping and Li Ning seated next to him, Yuan Weimin said: "Lang Ping and Li Ning are outstanding athletes of our nation. In competitions, they not only exert their utmost efforts and display their skillful techniques, but also pay attention to maintaining their lofty sentiments, noble spirits, and good sportsmanship. Most athletes are young people. As spectators and good citizens, you must learn from the outstanding youths and pay attention to decorum, civility, and social morality."

In conclusion, Yuan Weimin earnestly said: "I hope you will draw a lesson from the incident and the mistakes you made, and use your personal experience to teach other youths. Every one of you should vie with each other in becoming a good youth with lofty ideals and discipline."

In his speech, 21-year-old Chinese gymnast Li Ning said: "I felt bad when I heard in Tianjin on the evening of 19 May that our national soccer team lost the competition. However, upon hearing that some spectators made trouble and caused the serious lawbreaking incident of bad consequences and influence, I felt not only bad but distressed, very distressed!"

Describing the warm welcome accorded him by spectators of the host countries when he scored good results in competitions in many foreign countries, Li Ning continued: "We must pay attention to sportsmanship in sports competitions. The spectators must also pay attention to sportsmanship in watching the competitions. You must show more understanding for sports and must realize that sports activities should be civilized and noble-minded." Li Ning added: "Many of you are of my age. I sincerely hope that every one of you will hereafter study hard, abide by law and discipline, and observe public order."

Lang Ping, leader of the Chinese women's volleyball team, added the following words to Li Ning's speech: "Our Chinese youths of socialism must cherish ideals, culture, morality, and discipline. Enthusiasm in watching sports competitions is good and normal; however, we must show our enthusiasm in an appropriate way. We must show respect for athletes of both sides. The spiritual civilization and sportsmanship of a nation is given expression not only in the athletes but also in the spectators."

After Yuan Weimin, Lang Ping, and Li Ning spoke, a responsible person of the department concerned of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee reiterated that the disturbance that took place at the Workers' Stadium was a serious lawbreaking incident. He urged the some 90 people under

centralized investigation to earnestly examine themselves and analyze their mistakes in the incident in light of the lectures given by Yuan Weimin and the two other comrades. At the same time, they must set demands for themselves: What to do hereafter? How to become a civilized and lawabiding citizen?

After listening to lectures by Yuan Weimin and other comrades, the youths under centralized investigation held serious discussions forthwith. During the discussions, they actively expressed their views, talked about what they had learned, and further examined their mistakes. Many youths burst into tears and some cried unrestrainedly. A 22-year-old youth said: "Comrades Yuan Weimin, Lang Ping, and Li Ning have taught us a profound lesson today, and have enabled me to understand how to become a civilized spectator and what are patriotic acts. Ideologically, I have drawn a line between right and wrong. We shall certainly live up to the expectations of the broad masses of sports workers and the people. We shall not disappoint our party and government, which have shown concern and education for us. We shall receive education in building spiritual civilization and strive to become a young generation that has ideals and that observes discipline."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITER BA JIN PROFILED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 pp 42-43

[Article by Dan Chen [0030 2525]: "Ba Jin on the Meaning of Life"]

[Text] At a seminar in Hong Kong, a university instructor asked Ba Jin [1572 6855], "You said that you are not motivated by the desire for fame and fortune. How do you reconcile that with your present widespread reputation and the handsome fees you are paid for your writings?"

The old man gave a sincere explanation, but this incident bothered me for a long time afterwards; there is something I want to say.

The fourth volume, "In Sickness," of old master Ba Jin's collection of essays was published recently. He began this work by telling us that "writing in sickness, I found every single brush, every single stroke an uphill struggle. Over the past 6 months, writing by hand has become increasingly difficult for me. People asked me to simply put aside my work and take a rest. However, I was worried that the longer I left off writing, the harder it would be for me to pick it up later. So I insisted on writing 200 to 300 characters a day. It was tough, but as long as I could express my inward feelings, never mind they were only some trivial ideas, I felt happy and relieved. Probably this is what they mean when they talk about 'the pleasure of speaking one's mind'."

Ba Jin wrote these words in July 1982, at a time when he was so sick that his handwriting got smaller and smaller and his hands were slightly tremulous. A couple of months later he had a bad fall due to fatigue. He fractured his left hip bone and was bedridden for a rather long period of time. Subsequently writing became more painful than ever. I recall one day last summer soon after he was discharged from the hospital. He was sitting at his desk strewn with books, magazines and newspapers. Also on it was a small framed photo of his late wife, Xiao Shan [5618 3790]. As I looked on, his shaky hand struggled to write, nay, draw, stroke after stroke. Gone was his former handsome, free-flowing style. When I learned that he still insisted on writing a few hundred characters a day, I was amazed, depressed and bewildered... Why does he not take good care of his health, like other people? In recent years he has come under attack because of his "Collection of Essays." Already a prestigious and highly respected figure, he should

take it easy, sit back and bask in universal adulation. Why bother to "make trouble" for oneself? Now that he has found "fame" and "fortune," he does not need to spend his limited and precious energy to prove himself. As a matter of fact, he has never been paid by the publisher of his "Essays." So what is it which has been driving him so hard?

Ba Jin just cannot bring himself to give up writing. At a seminar with reporters in Hong Kong, he said, "I take a philosophical attitude towards most things these days. My only concern is that I have not completed my writing project. I intend to write 13 books, but so far I have finished only six. This bothers me so much that sometimes I cannot sleep at night."

Ba Jin's entire life has been suffused with this simple, sincere ideal -- to revolve his emotions, hopes and life around writing in order to improve the lives of the people and make himself more useful to society.

He wrote his first well-known work, "Extinction," when he was living in France, lonely and depressed. Racked with anxiety about the fate of the motherland under warlord rule, he was also furious and indignant at the murder by the imperialist government of the United States of two innocent Italian workers. Grief and righteous anger welled up inside him, desperately searching for an outlet. He felt the urge to write, to give vent to his feelings, to tell the world. What began as a series of disconnected essays were finally knitted into a coherent novel. His original idea was to finance its publication with the money he earned as a translator, which was no profit-making scheme. His signature on the cover of the manuscript was entirely improvised. (He had previously used the pseudonym, Ba Jin, on a translated article. The character, "Ba," was in memory of a friend surnamed Ba who had just committed suicide.) When his friend received the manuscript, he took the initiative to show it to the chief editor of XIAOSHUO YUEBAO, Mr. Ye Shengtao [0673 5110 7118]. Mr. Ye was so excited by it that he at once decided to serialize it in his magazine. To the flurry of inquiries from readers curious to know who the writer was, the editorial office could only say, "Even we do not know." What everybody did know was that they were talking about a very talented writer. Not even Ba Jin himself realized that he had already embarked on a literary career and that his casual signature would become a familiar sight worldwide.

By 1931, Ba Jin was already a fairly famous young writer. His novel, "Family," on which he had worked long and hard, was being serialized daily in the newspaper, SHI BAO, under the title, "The Current." The Japanese shortly invaded the northeast and, to cover events on the front, the newspaper had to suspend the publication of the novel. By the time fighting stopped, the owner of the newspaper had lost interest in the work and it was not until Ba Jin gave up his royalty that he agreed to finish the serialization. Ba Jin did not want to see his work truncated, which was a labor of love to him. The novel was "an appeal on behalf of the young generation," through which he could tell the world how countless young, precious lives were wronged and destroyed in the past.

Ba Jin spent the latter part of the War of Resistance against Japan in Chungqing. A friend of his, Zhao Jiabi [6392 1367 3880], also headed for

Chungqing after gunfire wiped out his publishing business in Guilin which he had taken great pains to keep afloat amid immense difficulties. Once in Chungqing, he was determined to build a new publishing house from scratch. To support his friend's enterprise, Ba Jin promised to write a new novel, and so in the winter of 1944, he began work on "Cold Night." In terms of artistic achievement, "Cold Night" rivaled "Family" and marked another milestone in the development of Ba Jin's creative career. Yet we probably had no idea that Ba Jin originally wrote it to support a friend's publishing venture.

This is typical of Ba Jin. In recent years, he refuses to accept payment for his articles and other writings and has been donating the considerable fees he earned from the publication of "The Collected Works of Ba Jin" to the Modern Literary Gallery to finance its construction. He shuns publicity and rarely takes part in social activities. As a young man, when he was not engrossed in writing, he liked to travel and visit friends. He also consistently edited books and magazines, contributing significantly, if without recognition, to the discovery of young literary talent and the advancement of literature. Many a night he could be found working away under an oil lamp, gathering materials for writers some of whom he did not even know, cutting and pasting manuscripts, compiling, supplying the original foreign-language text, proofreading and editing. His sense of responsibility prevailed even under the threat of gunfire and bombs. Evacuating from Guangzhou, which was about to fall into Japanese hands, he took with him the paper matrix of the magazine, WEN CONG, and carried it across hundreds of miles of difficult terrain. Arriving at Guilin, he had the magazine published and mailed to its readers, despite overwhelming odds.

Looking back at this part of Ba Jin's past, we may not think it was earth-shaking or heroic. Ba Jin himself said dispassionately, "It is just that as a living thing, man needs to work, to expend and get rid of his energy. Throughout my life, I have always believed this, that the meaning of life is to give, to offer, not to receive or to take." It is from work that Ba Jin derives the greatest satisfaction.

In 1949, the National Literary Workers Association (predecessor of the Writers' Association) was established in Beijing. The organizers of the conference where the union was set up announced Ba Jin's name and asked him to come up to the stage to address the gathering. But the flustered Ba Jin had already fled the hall to roam the streets aimlessly. He is not a good speaker and seldom speaks on that kind of public function. Even today, although he cannot avoid attending all sorts of social events, he is bothered by the fact that he cannot keep up with his writing schedule. In his opinion, a writer should spend his time writing, and associate his name with literary works. Writers should not be treated like "VIP's" or "celebrities." "Speeches are no substitute for writing."

Ba Jin's literary career has spanned 5 or 6 decades, yet his convictions about writing have been very consistent.

In 1930, he said, "When my feelings build up inside me, I will know no rest until I grab my pen and write something, anything. I do not write to be a scholar; I write to express my sorrow."

In 1937, he said, "When I write, I feel love and hatred, grief and aspirations. Take them away and I will lose the desire to write. It is not the desire to be a novelist that makes me write."

In 1980, he said, "I am not a good speaker, which explains why I must resort to pen and paper to express my emotions and ideas. I took up fiction writing as an escape valve for that fire burning inside me."

In 1982, he said, "I am not motivated to write by selfish reasons. I have vowed to myself, 'If somebody is cold, I will keep him warm. If somebody is in pain, I will give him solace'."

These convictions have often made their presence keenly felt in Ba Jin's writings. Visiting Japan and Hong Kong, he frankly told his friends about his attitude towards writing and his philosophy of life. In the presence of this unaffected old man, people seemed to be infected with his burning sense of mission and shining spirit of innocence.

Reading "In Sickness" at night, a woman writer in Hong Kong was moved to tears by Ba Jin's firmness and optimism, despite the torment of sickness and the past, and by his indomitable will to "keep on writing until his last breath."

At a seminar in Hong Kong attended by more than 30 reporters, someone asked Ba Jin, "If you can live your life all over again, what occupation would you choose?"

"Writing."

At another seminar with the faculty and students of the Chinese Department, Chinese University of Hong Kong, he was also asked, "Let's say you are now a young man in his 20's. How would you begin your career?"

Smiling, the old man said, "If that were the case, I am really very fortunate. I would still want to go into writing." His humor provoked a resounding burst of laughter.

It is not honor which made the ailing Ba Jin endure the hardships of a long journey to come to Hong Kong. It is his desire to visit his fellow countrymen, his pursuit of friendship. He said, "When I see the hands of friendship extended towards me, I can only grasp them firmly. As I have always said, 'I live on friendship and write with feelings'."

Such is his heartfelt message of thanks which he asked reporters to convey to his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VIGILANCE AGAINST 'LEFTIST' SPECTER URGED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 p 41

[Article by Liao Mosha []675 3106 3097]: "Keep an eye on the 'Leftist' Specter"]

[Text] I have attended the 4th congress of the Writers' Association and I think it was an excellent and highly successful meeting.

Why excellent? Because all participants, from leading comrades to delegates, stressed literary and artistic democracy and the freedom of creation, and advocated the liberation of literary and artistic productive forces. Everywhere you turned, you heard "anti-leftist" noises. Not only did it open up a new phase in the world of literature and arts, but it was also an innovation in our entire revolutionary undertaking and socialist modernization.

Oppose the "leftist" tendency. Oppose "leftist" ideological influences. Oppose "leftist" errors... Not only do you hear these calls today, you also see them in black and white. And that is a remarkable development. From my decades of experience in revolutionary work, I can say that this is the first time we have come right out to declare for all to hear our opposition to the "left." Our discussions are uninhibited and confident. Nothing like that has ever happened at previous conferences, whether inside or outside the party, or in newspapers. What we are witnessing has no historical precedent.

This is also one of the innovations since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Many times in our revolutionary history, we have "opposed the right." Such campaigns were on a large scale and lasted a long time. In contrast, we have seldom "opposed the left." On the rare occasions that we did, the campaigns were limited and short-lived. Moreover, we did not attack the "left" per se, instead calling it something else, such as "dogmatism" and "subjectivism." Direct attacks have been extremely rare.

How can this discrepancy be explained? As I see it, there are both international factors and reasons inherent in the history of the Chinese revolution. Internationally, proletarian revolutions and communist movements have traditionally been referred to as "left-wing movements" and communist parties as "left-wing parties." The proletarian literary and

artistic group which emerged in China in the 1930's was also called "leftist union." In other words, "left" has always stood for progress, revolution, the proletariat and the communist party.

Given this international and domestic historical condition, I, for one, soon unconsciously came to believe that the left is superior to the right; that one would rather be leftist than rightist; that the left is progressive and revolutionary while the right is reactionary, conservative and backward; and that being "leftist" is only a question of ideological understanding, an internal matter for the revolutionary camp, whereas being rightist is a class problem which means deserting the proletarian position and joining the bourgeois. To be "leftist" is a peccadillo, to be rightist is a cardinal sin.

Probably quite a few people think as I did.

However, if we really seek truth from facts and carefully examine our subjective ideas in the light of the objective revolutionary realities in China's history, we can see that leftist tendencies have done as much harm to our revolution as rightist tendencies. Yet while the occasions when we shifted towards the right have been few and short, left-leaning ones have been more frequent and lasted longer. In China's revolutionary history, only the Chen Duxiu line of 1927 can be called a genuine "right-leaning line." Certainly its damage to our revolution was considerable, but it did not last long as a full-blown force. Closely following it was a period of left-leaning adventurism which, with its twists and turns, lasted until the Zunyi Conference of 1937 when it began to lose steam without quite disappearing. In the dozen years or so during the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation, we could still hear "leftist" rumblings even though the correct line was in control. As for the nation's history since the liberation in 1949, we remember it as if it happened yesterday and can sum it up in a few words: The damage from the right has been either negligible or imaginary, while the damage from the "left" has been recurrent and profound.

Please do not conclude from my brief account that the right is superior to the left and that we should be rightists rather than leftists; I still have lingering fears of the right. I only want to point out that in our entire revolutionary history (including events on the literary and artistic front,) "leftist" ideological influences are longstanding and well-entrenched. As one leading comrade puts it, "Comrades on the ideological front must take special care not to underestimate 'leftist' ideological influences. The 'leftist' specter is lurking around us."

We must therefore be vigilant against this "leftist" specter at all times.

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CSO: 4005/739

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LU WENFU ON HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 p 44.

[Report on interview with Lu Wenfu, vice chairman of Chinese Writers' Union, by Wu Ming [0702 2494]: "'Ordinary People' as a Reflection of History": date of interview not known]

[Text] Lu Wenfu 7120 2429 1133] was sitting on the sofa, a thin man with a dark, wrinkled face. His eyes, the so-called "window to the soul," appeared unremarkable enough. He was 57 years old and looked his age in every way.

But he is unique in China's world of letters today. He is the creator of "Devotion," "A Family of Hawkers" and "The Wall," all winners of the National Outstanding Short Story Prize. His other credits include the powerful novellette, "The Gourmet," as well as a variety of other works running well over 1 million words, not to mention the parade of "ordinary people and trivial events" he has portrayed, diverse yet representative.

Once the subject of "ordinary people and trivial events" was raised, Lu Wenfu dwelled on it at length, saying, "If you look around you, you are bound to see that most of us are 'ordinary people.' If you delve into their personal histories, thoughts and feelings, you will also realize their direct relationship with our country, our nation." In a tone befitting a historian, he said, "History only writes about great men, but actually the lives of ordinary people fully reflect their time. Through 'ordinary people and trivial events,' literature can invigorate and enrich history. Otherwise, history will be seriously defective."

Ordinary people -- literature -- history. Author Lu Wenfu has his eyes on history because history and his fate are interwoven. He told me his experiences. In 1954, he published his first major work, "Honor." In 1957, he was sent to the countryside to do manual labor after the "group of seekers" (a loose literary group formed by several young writers in Jiangsu) was denounced as rightists. In 1960, he rejoined the creation group of the literary association in Jiangsu, only to be denounced and criticized again in the literary and artistic rectification movement of 1964. He was sent to the villages in Sheyang County in northern Jiangsu in 1969 and did not return to the literary association in Suzhou until 1978. Many a time he has risen and fallen with the vicissitudes of history.

As he went through life's trials and tribulations, Lu Wenfu's interest expanded beyond literature. He developed a concern for the fate of his country, which is so closely related to his personal fortunes. Particularly following the launching of the "Cultural Revolution," he became deeply contemplative. Recalling those days, he said, "I felt that our nation could not and certainly would not go on like this."

At this point, Lu Wenfu appeared a little excited. He got up several times and sat on another sofa. But his voice remained calm.

"At the time, I often thought about our country's history for the past few decades, even going back a few thousand years. I thought about its economic, political, cultural and social problems and even contemplated ways of helping peasants shake off their poverty, factories develop production and of turning the country around."

This is an honest writer's sense of responsibility to history, vindicated and enhanced by the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. History must not be allowed to repeat itself. So he proceeded to write about what is familiar to him, "ordinary people and trivial events," analyzing from a historian's viewpoint the life, work and changes of the man in the street, which in turn reflects history.

Lu Wenfu went on to talk about his novelette, "The Gourmet." He thinks the history of Zhu Zizhi [2612 5261 3112], the gourmet, mirrors that of China over the past few decades. The ideological development of the narrator in the story, Gao Xiaoting, is actually his own ideological growth and manifests itself in his rejection of the "leftist" line, ideas and tendencies.

Confronted with the historical demand for economic reform, Lu Wenfu does not content himself with describing reform or singing its praise in a generalized way. Instead, he dissects and examines the people's minds and habits in a broad historical context. The building of a wall is a "trivial" thing, but it provides a launching pad for his trenchant attack on our "subconscious" yet ingrained penchant for empty talk, our disregard for efficiency, and our tendency to feel both envious and jealous of people more capable than us. A clarion call for reform, "The Wall" is described by his writer as "an effort to remove people's psychological block to reform."

Reading the variety of works by Lu Wenfu, we develop an empathy for the "ordinary people" as they go through life's ups and downs and an understanding of history as seen through the eyes of the author. Every single word Lu Wenfu writes is "to drive history forward." Indeed, having scaled the heights of history, he now surveys literature and life from a vantage point.

When our conversation turned to his recent election as vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Union, he said only briefly, "This is another responsibility history has entrusted to me. I must still be a writer."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INSCRIPTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S CENTER--The amusement area of the municipal children activity center was completed and opened today. When learning about the opening of the amusement area earlier, Deng Yingchao and Xu Xiangqian, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, happily wrote inscriptions for the activity center. Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote on a horizontal board the following words: Tianjin Municipal Children Activity Center. Comrade Xu Xiangqian entrusted the (Xinlei) Publishing House to give his congratulatory letters and inscription. The inscription reads: Foster Lofty Communist Ideals, Have a Firm Belief When Young, Study Assiduously, and Scale Heights in Science. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jun 85]

INSCRIPTION FOR CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION--An exhibition of calligraphy by famous calligrapher Xie Deping opened at the Shanghai Fine Arts Exhibition Hall on 26 May. Xu Deheng inscribed a horizontal board for the exhibition. Fang Yi, Shu Tong, and Zhao Puchu also wrote inscriptions for the exhibition. [Excerpts] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 2]

TITLE FOR CALLIGRAPHY COPYBOOK--Shenyang, 30 May (XINHUA)--The "Calligraphy Copybook for Middle and Primary School Students," written by some noted calligraphers, will come off the press on the eve of "1 June" Children's Day. The copybook was written by 17 noted calligraphers, invited by Liaoning Province's "Lao Tongzhi Zhi You" [Friends of Old Comrades] Publishing House. Comrade Ulanhu wrote the title for the book. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 30 May 85]

SHANDONG PERIODICAL INSCRIPTION--XINGFU ZHAZHI [Happiness Magazine], a magazine on women and family life, was inaugurated in Jinan, Shandong, in May. The monthly is a publication of the Shandong Provincial Women's Federation. Its goal is to help people achieve success and find happiness in family life, society, love, and work. Comrade Hao Jianxiu wrote an inscription for the magazine. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 85]

CIVIL AFFAIRS RESEARCH SOCIETY--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The China Civil Affairs Theory and Social Welfare Research Society [Zhongguo min zheng lin lun he she hui fu li yan jiu hui 0022 0948 3046 2398 3810 6158 0735 4357 2585 4395 0448 4282 4496 2585] was inaugurated in Beijing today. Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, is president of the society; Zhang Kai, Zou Entong, and Xu Chengqi are vice presidents; and Zhang Yizhi is secretary general. The objective of the society is the theoretical study of important issues arising from carrying out civil affairs work, so that the society can contribute to developing civil affairs and social welfare work with Chinese characteristics, and to promoting socialist material and spiritual civilizations. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 11 May 85]

CSO: 4005/994

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S WANG YUZHAO MEETS FRG COOPERATION GROUP

OW241159 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Anhui Provincial Department of Education, (Kohol), deputy director of the department [words indistinct] of Lower Saxony, Federal Republic of Germany, and (Bosh Losena), professor at university [words indistinct], paid a visit to Anhui from 13 to 19 May. Governor Wang Yuzhao and Yang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, received the German guests at the (Luyang) Hotel on 18 May afternoon.

Governor Wang Yuzhao and Mr (Kohol) discussed the possibility of friendly cooperation and exchange in the fields of science, education, culture, health work, and sports between Lower Saxony and Anhui. They also discussed the possibility of running a joint technical institute of higher learning in Anhui Province.

During their stay in Anhui, Deputy Director (Kohol) and Mr (Losena) inspected seven institutes of higher learning in the province. They held useful talks with responsible comrades of the institutes on education, science, technology, culture, and health work.

CSO: 4005/968

EAST REGION

CITY IN ANHUI HOLDS MEETING ON POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by [illegible]: "Bang Bu Conducts an Exchange Meeting on Personnel Talent, Science and Technology, and Information"]

[Text] From January 22nd to 24th, Bang Bu City conducted an exchange meeting on personnel talent, science and technology, and information in its Science and Culture Palace, which achieved happy results. During the three days, 80 difficult technical problems were resolved in an exemplary way, and 29 persons handled transfer procedures. What was especially important was that the movement of talented personnel caused many units' leadership to realize: "It is no longer acceptable not to implement the policy on intellectuals."

During the course of the meeting, more than 7,000 persons in all participated, exchanged ideas, and talked harmoniously. The original plan of attracting 1,500 capable persons and recommending 200 persons was surpassed. Engineers and technical personnel from provinces and cities such as Shanghai, Shaanxi, Xingiang, Sichuan, and Jiangsu, as well as from some cities and counties in Anhui, variously sent telegrams and letters to request friends in Bang Bu to act for them in registering to recommend the capable. After the conference closed, there were still many persons going to the secretariat to register to recommend the capable.

One attention-getting characteristic of this conference was: the movement of personnel talent was basically positive, that is, from all-people's enterprises to collective enterprises, from cities to village and town enterprises. Based on statistics, of more than 900 persons who wanted to move, only one wished to go from a county town to a city. This was not only because the collective enterprises had favorable living conditions, such as living quarters with three rooms and a kitchen, wages higher by one level, and the fact that the rural residences of the dependents of assistant engineers and above may register as nonagricultural. Even more important was the fact that talented personnel were in short supply in the collective enterprises, and they would be able all the more fully to develop their abilities and knowledge. When capable persons want to transfer, it puts pressure on the leadership of many units, producing the urgent feeling that "it is no longer acceptable not to implement the policy on intellectuals." A leading comrade of a state-run construction unit telephoned the mayor to state: "The engineers and technical personnel cannot be 'controlled'; they are all running towards collective factories."

According to statistics, during the meeting, exchanges and discussions by the talented personnel involved more than 1,000 persons. During the three days, 29 persons handled the transfer procedures, and 68 persons defined new work positions. This was in refreshing contrast to the past when it took several years of wasted time to transfer one person. Of the 182 difficult technical problems openly set forth at the meeting, 80 were successfully resolved, and 29 letters of intent were signed. Several high-level institutes, scientific research units, and technical advisory departments greatly exhibited their skills in the bidding on difficult problems. Only the provincial Machinery Engineering Institute's Advisory Service Board threw light on 19 difficult problems in production techniques of the Second Light Industry Bureau. The meeting also turned over possession of 117 technical results which it completed and issued 1,100 pieces of information.

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CSO: 4005/688

EAST REGION

ACCEPT MORE INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by the Secretariat of the Provincial Instruction Committee Office:
"Actively Develop the Entry of Superior Intellectuals into the Party"]

[Text] In overcoming "leftist" ideological influence in party rectification and in implementing the policy of both rectifying and reforming, the institutions of higher learning in our province have conscientiously resolved the difficult problem of intellectuals' joining the party. According to incomplete statistics, since November of last year when the institutions continually pursued party rectification, each school took in more than 500 new members, of which 88.5 percent were intellectuals.

Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th NPC, in the wake of the gradual implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, the masses of intellectuals have been stimulated in spirit, and more and more comrades have actively demanded progress politically and urgently demanded to join the party organization. Through study in party rectification, the masses of party members, in keeping with the combat readiness of bringing about the four modernizations, have come to understand well the importance and urgency of expanding party member work among the intellectuals. They have thrown off the bonds of "leftist" ideology, cast off old conventions and concepts, and conscientiously solved the difficult problem of intellectuals' joining the party. Hu Jiayi [5170 1367 7531], head of the hospital attached to the Anhui Medical College, applied to join the party for more than 20 years. In the past there had always been the question of tangled history and social relations and there were repeated "tests" for him. This was only resolved recently. Of the 13 comrades taken into the party by the Anhui Industrial Institute, there were two assistant professors and nine lecturers. Of them, a number had written petitions to join the party before the "cultural revolution." Although they were assailed during the 10 years of internal disorder, they were not shaken in their belief in communism and finally gloriously joined the party.

Because of the active enrollment of superior intellectuals in the party, the political enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals was stimulated, and many comrades stated that they would definitely, in accordance with the standard for party members, make strict demands upon themselves and contribute all their knowledge and strength to the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/688

EAST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS RECRUITED FROM AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Article: "Actively Develop Party Membership From Among Agricultural Technicians"]

[Text] The party committee of the Cong Yang County Agricultural Bureau is actively developing party membership from among agricultural technicians. In recent years, they have, in all, accepted 18 agronomists, veterinarians, assistant agronomists, and technicians as party members. Now, of the 60 agricultural technicians in the Bureau, 29 are party members, making up three-quarters of the Bureau's overall party membership.

The party committee of the Cong Yang County Agricultural Bureau has made the entry of intellectuals into the party an important piece of work. Each year it holds meetings five or six times with the special purpose of discussing the question of developing party membership. In regard to intellectuals who want to join the party, they have assigned specialists to assist, in the effort and have brought in the intellectuals as soon as they were ready. Cheng Xiaotian [4453 1321 3944], party committee secretary, is an old comrade and, although he is not an intellectual, he has deep feelings about intellectuals. He has taken the initiative to become friends with intellectuals, regularly has heart-to-heart talks with intellectuals, and encourages everyone to develop his strongpoints, overcome shortcomings, and join the party organization at an early date. In regard to the question of intellectuals' joining the party, other party committee members are all able to look at basic character and main tendencies, without demanding perfection. They have been able to teach party members to act like this also. Veterinarian Zhang Zhaoqing [1728 0340 3237] was the first person in Anqing district to discover the lian qiu [? 3803] bacterium afflicting pigs and the chui chong [6925 5722] disease of farm animals. He made a useful contribution towards prevention and cure for pigs and farm animals. He worked hard and positively and was not upset by criticism; he was of a solitary nature and did not associate much with others. Several comrades had differing opinions about his joining the party. Leading comrades of the Bureau's party committee undertook ideological work about his being a party branch member. Finally they consolidated opinions and, last year in October, he was accepted to prepare to become a party member.

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CSO: 4005/688

EAST REGION

LARGE NUMBERS OF INTELLECTUALS TAKEN INTO PARTY IN ANHUI

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Shiming [3076 0013 2494]: "More than 10,000 Specialists and Technicians Join Party in Our Province"]

[Text] Last year throughout the province a total of 41,075 persons became new party members. Of these there were 13,256 specialists and technicians of every sort, which made up 32.3 percent of the total. This was an increase over 1983 of 88.4 percent.

Since last year, party organizations at all levels have earnestly strengthened leadership and adopted a series of measures which has resulted in a breakthrough in intellectual party membership work.

Party members in party committee organizations at all levels and party leadership cadres have studied the spirit of the Central Committee's directive concerning "respecting and resolving the difficulty of superior intellectuals in joining the party." They have cast out the influence of "leftist" thinking, got closer to reality, and uncovered problems in their own departments and units. From the strategy of realizing the four modernizations, they have to a high degree recognized the importance of doing good party work among the intellectuals and strengthened their consciousness in taking large numbers of superior intellectuals into the party. The first group of provincial units to develop party rectification considered the resolution of the difficulty of taking superior intellectuals into the party as one of the primary questions which party rectification was to solve. Last year, 83 provincial offices and bureaus took in 630 new party members in all, of which 400 were intellectuals. This was a rate of 63 percent.

Some departments and units have not developed new party members for a long time, becoming "dead spots" and "dead ends." To counter this, various localities, facing different circumstances, adopted methods of varying instruction, combined their forces, and one by one helped to do research to solve the problem. The weakest aspect of Bang Bu City's developing party work among intellectuals was in primary and middle schools. So they especially pulled out cadres to form an inspection team to undertake examinations, to help with the work, and rapidly brought into the party a number of superior teachers who met party member criteria.

With regard to leading bodies in basic-level party organizations who are not suitable to work needs, the various localities conscientiously engaged in rectification. With regard to leadership cadres who do not understand the policy on intellectuals, who throw up obstacles to, and create difficulties for, intellectuals' joining the party, they made adjustments in a timely manner. By means of rectification, these units' leading bodies conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and placed importance on developing party membership work among the intellectuals.

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CSO: 4005/688

EAST REGION

REGULATIONS ON TRANSFERRING CADRES ISSUED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Further Transfer to Lower Levels the Authority to Examine and Approve the Assignment of Cadres"]

[Text] In order to ensure that cadre management work even better meets the needs of the reform of the economic system and the pursuit of the "four modernizations," the Provincial Personnel Bureau, adhering to the principle of "manage less, manage well, and manage vigorously" and the spirit of reform, recently decided to transfer to lower levels the authority to examine and approve the assignment of administrative cadres at the section level and below and specialist and technical cadres. It issued a notification to all localities, cities, counties, provincial units, and colleges with the following basic contents:

1. All provincial offices and bureaus, colleges, localities, cities, and counties may mutually consult and transfer cadres and directly handle transfer procedures. Units at full strength or over strength may not transfer in cadres. When they absolutely must adjust or renew cadres, they are to strictly adhere to the principles of "first transfer one out, then take one in" and "dispatch one, bring in one."
2. The transfer of cadres in Central Committee Department units in Anhui is to be handled by the responsible department.
3. All specialist and technical cadres in our province who want to transfer out of the province must be strictly controlled. Personnel offices in the responsible provincial bureaus and counties must examine and approve the general specialist and technical cadres who want to transfer out of the province. Those middle-level specialists and technical cadres who want to transfer out of the province are to be examined and approved by personnel offices in provincial bureau in charge, in administrative offices, and at the city level. All those high-level specialists and technical cadres with professional titles who want to transfer out of the province must be examined and approved by the provincial personnel bureau.

For those specialist and technical cadres outside the province who want to transfer in, the bureau in charge at the provincial and county level may uniformly examine and approve.

As for administrative cadres outside of the province who wish to transfer in, if they are husbands and wives living apart or parents without their children, personnel offices in responsible provincial and city departments may give approval for them to transfer in. Others are generally not to be permitted to transfer into the province. As for the work of allocating and appointing cadres in enterprises, scientific research units, and state priority construction projects, this is to be carried out in accordance with State Council and relevant provincial regulations.

4. In the work of allocating cadres, we must, in accordance with state planning and regulations, strictly deploy cadres and make up shortages. We must strictly follow the principle of "movement in the proper direction." For those cadres transferring out from small cities and towns and mountain region counties, we must strictly follow the 78th document issued (in 1978) by the provincial committee. As regards those first-level, "work-assisting" specialist cadres who transferred into the mountain districts to resolve family and household agricultural problems, they may not transfer out for eight years. As for those cadres in collective ownership units transferring into national units, they must report for examination and approval by the provincial personnel office (apart from the all-people's units transferring collective units' cadres). As regards the transfer of those graduates of technical colleges and secondary schools who were deployed to the basic levels, this must be handled in accordance with 111th document issued (in 1983) by the state. And this is that "apart from the fact that there should be a timely adjustment based on work needs or actual uses, those who are in state-assigned positions, after confirmation of their qualifications, must work 3 years before they are permitted to be moved on in a rational way."

5. In order to restrict the blind increase of personnel by organs, every area must implement the management of wage funds by administrative organs and enterprise units. For those wage funds which do not change, the provincial offices must report on a quarterly basis to the provincial personnel office for examination and verification. Where there has been some change in the wage funds, there must be a monthly examination and approval. Without the examination, the banks will refuse to pay out the wages.

6. In the assignment of cadres, whenever it is discovered that there has not been compliance with regulations or the principle of allocation, the high-level personnel department has the authority to undertake an examination and make adjustments. At the same time, based on work needs, it has the authority within its sphere of jurisdiction to directly assign cadres.

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CSO: 4005/688

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN PARTY DELEGATION IN JIANGSU--The Colorado Party delegation from Uruguay, headed by (Roberto Assiain), secretary for international relations and vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of House of Deputies, paid a visit to Nanjing and Yangzhou from 19 to 22 May. Chen Huanyou, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, met and feted the delegation on the evening of 19 May. They exchanged ideas on such matters as economic cooperation and trade relations between Uruguay and Jiangsu Province. Upon its arrival and departure, Zheng Liangyu, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, was at the railway station to greet and send off the delegation. The Uruguayan guests left Nanjing for Shanghai yesterday. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 3 OW]

SHANDONG-SACRAMENTO FRIENDSHIP TIES--Shandong Province's Jinan City established friendship ties with Sacramento City, the United States. On 29 May, a signing ceremony was held in Jinan to exchange agreements signed by mayors of the two cities. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

SHANDONG-ERIE FRIENDSHIP TIES--A ceremony for establishing friendship ties between Zibo City, Shandong Province, and the City of Erie, the United States, was held in Zibo City on 28 May. Vice Governor Ma Shizhong attended the signing ceremony. On behalf of the provincial people's government, he expressed congratulations on the establishment of friendship ties between the two cities. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

FUJIAN WORKER'S LIBRARY LAUDED--The offices of Comrade Deng Liqun of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and Hu Jintao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, each sent letters to (Hong Chaoxiong), a young worker of the Yongan city knitting plant, on eve of the 1 June International Children's Day, encouraging him to run his family library even better and contribute more to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Since he set up the family library toward the end of 1979, (Hong Chaoxiong) and his family have lived frugally to save more than 2,000 yuan to buy books, desks, chairs, and bookshelves. Now his 3,000-book collection is patronized by scores of readers everyday. In his letter, first secretary of the CYL

Central Committee Hu Jintao said: If every one of us can strive to become a builder and propagator of socialist spiritual civilization while building socialism materially, we will be able to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the prevailing social practice. As an encouragement to the family library he has been running, Comrade Hu Jintao also sent (Hong Chaoxiong) some 30 books for young people and children. [Text] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1020

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUAN GUANGFU SPEAKS AT WRITER'S ASSOCIATION BRANCH CONGRESS

HK280911 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] The Hubei Branch of the Chinese Writers' Association convened its second congress this morning in Wuchang. More than 290 writers of the province attended the congress. Its opening ceremony was attended by Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Qun and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Shi Chuan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Chen Fusheng, propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee; and so on.

At 0945, the congress opened amid warm applause. Comrade (Luo Wen) presided over the opening ceremony. Veteran writer (Shi Qi) announced the opening of the congress and delivered a speech.

Later, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Secretary Guan Guangfu expressed warm congratulations to the congress and delivered a speech. In 1955, the Hubei branch of the Chinese Writers' Association held its first congress. Over the past 30 years, the province's literary undertaking has become more prosperous and thriving than ever before. A large number of new people have developed, and numerous outstanding works have been produced. Many veteran writers have also radiated the artistic vigor of their youth and have made remarkable achievements.

The congress will last 5 days. Present at this morning's opening session were responsible comrades of Wuhan Military Region's political and propaganda departments and the province's mass organizations such as workers, peasants, youths, and women. Liu Binyan, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, also attended today's meeting.

At this morning's session, Secretary Guan Guangfu made an important speech. He fully affirmed the remarkable achievements of the province's literary circles over the past 30 years. He hoped that the writers would actively devote themselves to the four modernizations and reforms, and would score a new illustrious chapter in creating a new situation in promoting the literary drive, in unity and prosperity in the province, as well as in building a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Guan Guangfu said: Under the influence of the spirit of the times, the province's literary workers have, from the beginning of this year, undermined the ideological influence of leftism and have smashed the trammels of the force of old habits.

Guan Guangfu said: In the wake of the prosperity of literary creation, the province's contingent of writers has been augmented. While we fully affirm the province's achievements in the socialist literary undertaking, we must realize that the province still does not have enough outstanding works that have high ideological and artistic standards, distinct local characteristics, and a strong spirit of the times. The ideological and artistic standards of literary works have yet to be generally improved. There is a rather wide gap between the quality and quantity of works and the requirements for building socialist spiritual civilization, as well as for the people's cultural needs. Therefore, our writers should set higher demands on the people and make greater contributions to the province's large-scale prosperity in literature and art circles.

Guan Guangfu pointed out: When causing socialist literature to prosper, we must guarantee freedom of creation. In order to guarantee freedom of creation, we must further eliminate leftist influence. To observe literary and art rules and to improve and to strengthen the party's leadership is the key to guaranteeing freedom of creation. We should strongly grasp well literature and art criticism and theoretical study, and give play to the guiding role of theory. This is an important way to improve and strengthen the party's leadership over literature and art work, as well as to guarantee the freedom of creation.

In his speech, Guan Guangfu encouraged the writers to cherish and correctly apply the free environment and conditions provided by the party and the state. They should set higher demands on themselves. They must strengthen the unity of the literary contingent and improve their quality.

CSO: 4005/991

25 June 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

QIAO XIAO GUANG ATTENDS BANQUET FOR YOUTH DELEGATIONS

HK240110 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the regional and Guilin City Youth Federations and Student Federations held a banquet in the Guilin (Yonghu) Restaurant to warmly welcome some youth delegations attending the Asia-Pacific regional youth friendship gathering which had come to Guilin City for a visit.

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the banquet and proposed a toast. On behalf of the people of all nationalities in Guangxi Region and Guilin City, he expressed a warm welcome to the youth delegations. He said: Youths in our country have ideals and aspirations and are promising. Together with all youths throughout the country, youths of Guangxi will make friends with youths of all countries, will strengthen friendship with them, will study and help each other, and will give full play to their role in the course of peace and development.

At the banquet, the representatives of youths of various circles in Guilin City and some 60 young foreign friends happily gathered under the same roof and cordially talked with one another. The banquet was filled with a friendly, joyful, and lively atmosphere from start to finish.

Before the banquet, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang and leaders of the party and government in Guilin City cordially met the heads of the visiting youth delegations.

The youth delegations from Bangladesh, India, Thailand, New Zealand, Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia attending the Asia-Pacific regional youth friendship gathering arrived in Guilin from Chongqing by plane on the afternoon of 21 May.

CSO: 4005/991

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PARTY SECRETARY ATTENDS CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK300119 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Zhengzhou this morning. Some 500 CPPCC committee members gathered under the same roof to discuss national affairs together. After Chairman Wang Huayun, who presided over the meeting, announced the opening of the meeting, the national anthem was played loudly in the meeting place. Seated on the rostrum were Song Yuxi, Zhang Baiyuan, Dong Minsheng, Hao Fuhong, Liu Xicheng, Zuo Mingsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Duan Zongsan, and Ding Zhenyu, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Wang Huayun first introduced Comrade Yang Xizong, who has come to our province from Sichuan to take over Comrade Liu Jie's work. Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Henan Military District, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, (Zhang Shixia), Ma Ruihua, Guo Lyijun, Hu Tingji, and Tao Zhizhong, were invited to attend the meeting and took their seats on the rostrum.

The meeting first adopted the agenda and the schedule of the meeting. Comrade Zuo Mingsheng said: This year, we have planned to mainly grasp the following several aspects of work:

1. We must direct our province's work in reform of the economic structure, organize investigation and study of special subjects, and put forward suggestions.
2. We must give play to the advantages of qualified personnel concentrated in the CPPCC Committee, gear our work to the needs of society, provide information and advisory services, act as go-betweens, and unfold economic liaison work with the outside world.
3. With education on patriotism and socialism as the center, we must organize committee members and personages concerned to study.

4. We must vigorously do well in grasping the implementation of [words indistinct] and fully arouse the enthusiasm of personages of various circles.

5. We must step up the work of sorting out historical accounts of past events.

6. We must seriously do well in grasping the implementation of document No 8 of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee this year so that the work of our Provincial CPPCC Committee can develop further.

7. We must further strengthen publicity and liaison work to promote the unification of our motherland.

8. In the second half year, we must hold the first symposium of our Provincial CPPCC Committee members on serving the four modernizations.

This morning, the meeting also listened to the report of Comrade Song Yuxi on the spirit of the third session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the report of Comrade Hao Fuhong on the situation in implementing policies and in implementing motions since the second meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/991

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN IDEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL WORK ANALYZED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Lin Hong [2651 3163]: "Opening To the Outside World Should Also Be Applied to Ideology and Culture"]

[Text] The experience of our province in the past few years has proved that the policy of opening to the outside world not only can promote the building of our material civilization but can also promote the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. The spirit of the policy of opening to the outside world also applied to both ideological and cultural work. We must further emancipate the mind, clear away ideological obstacles of one kind or another and expand the importation and exchange of ideologies and cultures.

Some comrades have indiscriminately stamped ideologies and cultures which are foreign with the brand of "capitalist class." They are relatively at ease with regard to the importation of foreign economic systems, but they are full of misgivings about the importation of foreign ideologies and cultures into our country. They are more relaxed in reference to introducing natural sciences, but are over-cautious about importing social sciences. This kind of mentality and practice is not in line with Marxism, nor is it advantageous to the cause of socialism.

In fact, many outstanding cultural achievements do not have a class character. The spiritual products of all nationalities, areas and countries may unite to form as a source of public spiritual wealth for all mankind through exchange. Marx and Engels wrote in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" that "the capitalist class has made the production and consumption of all countries universal because it has opened up a world market.... The state of local and national self-sufficiency as well as the policy of closing a country to international intercourse in the past have been replaced by mutual contacts and the interdependence of all nations in all aspects. Material production is like this, and so is spiritual production. The spiritual products of all nations have become a form of public wealth. National onesidedness and limitedness have become increasingly impossible. As a result, a kind of world literature is formed by mixing up the literature of various nations and localities."

(Note of the author of the original book: the term literature denotes the written works in such fields as science, arts, philosophy and so forth.) ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1 p 255.) This passage made a very penetrating exposition of the inevitability and necessity of launching a wide

range of economic and cultural exchanges. The exchange of material products is in keeping with the exchange of spiritual products and they are often linked together to make progress. It will get us nowhere to allow only an economic exchange but not an ideological and cultural exchange, and it is impossible for us to do things this way. Moreover, the exchange and confluence of ideologies and cultures is even more meaningful in clearing away national oneness and narrowmindedness.

Countless historical facts indicate that when a nationality, an area, or a country become more conscious of cultural exchange, it will become increasingly able to learn from others' strong points to offset its own weaknesses and its civilization will become more developed and flourishing. On the contrary, the more it clings to closing itself to international intercourse and becomes complacent and conservative, the more it will turn out to be ignorant and backward. And ignorance and backwardness will make it vulnerable to attack or it may even die out. The economy and culture of such ancient dynasties of China as the "Great Order Under the Rule of Wenjing" of the Han Dynasty and the "Great Order Under the Rule of Zhenguan" of the Tang Dynasty were flourishing. The reason was that besides the fact that politics at that time was honest and upright, it also had an important bearing on the active economic and cultural exchanges with the nations of the Western Regions and Central Asia. The same happened in foreign countries. For instance, from the 14th to the 15th century, the countries of Western Europe disseminated and exchanged ideologies and culture extensively through science, philosophy, literature, arts and education during the period of the Renaissance, which originated in Italy, to establish the ruling status of the emerging capitalist class and to create a strong public opinion that was ready to make the smooth ideological and cultural progress of capitalism. Again, in the middle and later stages of the 18th century, the Meiji Reformation of Japan altered Japan's past policy of sealing the country off, devoted major efforts to importing Western civilization and brought about a series of reforms. In the end, Japan was quickly in the ascendant. However, in the same historical period, our country stuck to the policy of sealing ourselves off and thus caused a very serious national oneness and narrowmindedness. Our economy and culture have thus become very backward and our country was repeatedly subject to brutal acts of alien aggression in the last 100 years. As a result, we were on the verge of extinction. Many advanced individuals such as Hong Xiuquan, Kang Houwei, Yan Fu and Sun Yat-sun were representatives of those who have fervently looked to the West for the truth of serving the country and the people. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said in his article "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "Chinese who then sought progress read any book containing the new knowledge from the West," and finally it was "the salvoes of the October Revolution which brought us Marxism-Leninism" which helped us to establish the Chinese Communist Party. Since then, the revolution in China has taken on an entirely new look. It is thus obvious that when a nation or a country wants to break away from backwardness in order to join the ranks of the advanced in the world, it must actively assimilate the outstanding ideologies and cultures of other nations or even of all mankind.

Some people think that the ideology and culture which originates from capitalism are all "capitalist" and hence "do not have a good class status." They

therefore adopt a hostile attitude toward them to look down upon them. This is also a kind of prejudice.

In history, capitalism created a great material civilization as well as a brilliant spiritual civilization. For this reason, it is not advisable to adopt indiscriminately a negative or exclusive attitude toward the capitalist class or the things of capitalist society. Many things therefrom are still useful to us. Teachers of the proletarian revolution have repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to learn from the capitalist class and that it is necessary to utilize fully the civilization created by capitalism for building both socialism and communism. Lenin said: "It is necessary to learn from the capitalist class. It is good at preserving its own class rule. It has the experience which is a must for us. Declining to assimilate such experience would amount to being self-important, which would in turn seriously endanger the revolution." ("The Collected Works of Lenin" vol 30 p 395.) "It is necessary to obtain the entire culture left over by capitalism so that it can be utilized in building socialism. It is necessary to obtain all its science, technology, knowledge and arts. Without these, it would be impossible for us to build the life of the communist society." ("The Collected Works of Lenin" vol 29 p 50.) Comrade Mao Zedong also emphatically pointed out: "It is perfectly true that we should learn from the good experiences of all countries, socialist or capitalist; about this there is no argument." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 5 p 401.) He also put forward the famous and valid principle of "making foreign things serve China." These important expositions of Comrades Lenin and Mao Zedong do not mean that they showed favoritism to the capitalist class or to capitalism or that they thought to hand them down from generation to generation. Rather they wanted us to learn from the good experiences so that they could be used as a ladder for socialist countries to make progress and so that we ourselves may become mature and powerful within the shortest period of time and emulate and replace them. In fact, many outstanding modern and contemporary ideologies and cultures actually come from capitalist society. For instance, the major capitalist countries of Germany, the United Kingdom and France are the places where the Marxist theory came into being. It absorbed the essence of the ideology and culture of both the natural and the social sciences of mankind, especially what had been developed during the past 200 to 300 years by capitalism. It also inherited discriminatingly the results achieved in research by "the various schools of thought" of the Western European countries including that of many specialists and scholars of the capitalist class. If it is measured on the basis of the above-mentioned prejudice, would it also not mean that the "class origin," "family background" and "social relations" of Marxism are also "complicated"? Under such circumstances, importation is of course out of the question. However, as everybody knows, just because Marxism has combined with the concrete practice of our country and has become the guiding ideology and the norm of conduct of our party, could we not then overthrow the "three big mountains" and establish the new socialist China? After World War II and especially during the 1960's and 1970's, the great progress of the culture, science and technology of the Western capitalist countries has expedited rapid economic development. Yet during the same period and especially during the 10-year turmoil, the "leftist" ideology inflated in our country led people to believe that "socialism" is everything. Thus, our country was then closed to international intercourse with a feeling of complacency. The

clique led by Jiang Qing attacked the importation of advanced science and technology from foreign countries and the development of foreign trade as "worshipping foreign things and fawning on foreign powers, "national betrayal," "tendencies toward capitalism," and so forth. Their deliberate sabotage forced us to lose a golden opportunity which we could otherwise grasp to utilize and emulate the capitalist countries. As a result, we have fallen further behind and have suffered disastrous consequences. At present, because we want to build a socialist spiritual civilization superior to capitalism and to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must be bold enough to assimilate the outstanding achievements of the spiritual civilization of the capitalist countries, including the rich knowledge of both the natural and the social sciences. We must study and absorb the modernized things existing in the productive systems and organizational structures of the capitalist countries which reflect objective law. We must study and absorb the positive results achieved in the literature and arts of foreign countries. Otherwise, the so-called building of a high degree of spiritual civilization and a high degree of material civilization will become an empty word.

Some people look upon ideologies and cultures which have originated in the West without distinction as unorthodox opinions, "fierce floods and savage beasts" or "spiritual opium." They indiscriminately put a ban on all of them. This way of refraining from doing something necessary for fear of a slight risk will bring no good results.

With regard to the things of capitalist society, we must make a concrete analysis and then decide which to use. For instance, we are opposed to their exploiting system because it is not good. We must resist their mentalities, ideologies and corrupt social values such as putting money first, putting profit before everything, praising out-and-out egoism, benefiting oneself at the expense of others, jostling against each other, believing in the law of the jungle and the degenerated morality. We must resolutely ban the importation of their books, magazines and audiovisual products which are either anticommunist and antisocialist or propagate sex and violence. However, we must assimilate and use as a reference their advanced technological knowledge and their advanced management techniques accumulated by mankind, their social science books which seek truth and inspire thinking, their literary works which urge people to be enterprising and are basically health, their realistic approach and their practices of paying attention to efficiency, politeness and hygiene. We must act on the basis of the principle of "clearing away pollution but not foreign" articles to distinguish the essence from the dross so as to choose what is good for our use and thereby facilitate the development of the constructions carried out in our country.

While opening a window to let in fresh air, it is possible that filthy air will also be brought in. In this respect, a situation in which waters will be muddied and the bad mixed with the good is inevitable, but there is no need for us to be afraid of that. With regard to things which have undergone a careful appraisal and have been ascertained to be decadent or even reactionary, we must take a resolute clear-cut stand to oppose and resist them. However, in doing things this way we must have a sense of propriety and pay attention to results. Some things are not 100 percent bad if some are 30 percent good and

70 percent good and 30 percent bad. For instance, overseas movies and TV series films are basically good and can be utilized to play an educational role. Even though some episodes therein may not be acceptable, a slight technical treatment will allow that good to be shown in public. Some things including certain kinds of artistic performances are basically harmless, and it is not advisable to blame or exaggerate simply because certain people in our country are not familiar with them or because these things are offensive to their eyes. It is also not necessary for us to be afraid of things which are erroneous. The key lies in the fact that we must improve our ability to make appraisals. To maintain "purity" behind closed doors just does not work. A complete boycott cannot give people immunity and it is impossible to maintain "purity." Comrade Mao Zedong used the example of strengthening people's immunity by vaccination while flowers which grow in the greenhouse show no vitality to explain vividly the reason why Marxists should not be afraid of contacting or struggling against erroneous ideologies. We must fully utilize certain erroneous things such as negative teaching materials to educate people so that bad things may be turned into good. In case it is floodwater, we can hold it back with a dam, channel it into the sea or keep it in a reservoir for irrigating fertile farmland. In case it is a beast, we can catch and kill it and eat its flesh and take its skin, or we can send it to a zoo to give people pleasure. In case it is opium, we can turn harm into good and send it to medical concerns to use as a medicine for curing the sickness and saving the patient. We have the strong leadership of the party, the guidance of Marxist theory and the political-ideological work which has proved to be very successful. Our government is very stable. The masses of party members, cadres and the people, in particular, who have tempered themselves for decades, have already been imbued with a high degree of consciousness and the ability to distinguish. Any heretical beliefs whatsoever cannot change the determination of our people in the construction of the socialist modernizations or the pace in making improvements. Of course, in forging ahead, it is inevitable that very few weak-willed people may turn over and fall into the water because they are seriously corrupted. However, the immunity of the overwhelming majority will be strengthened and will become more intelligent and staunch.

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CSO: 4005/590

25 June 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY CONGRESS STRESSES CADRE DARING

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Cen Junqiang [1478 0971 1730] and Liu Wanling [0491 1238 3781]:
"Dare To Exercise Power, Dare To Open up a Pass To Make Progress"]

[Text] It was pointed out clearly at the enlarged conference of the planary session of the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee which ended yesterday afternoon that some cadres dare not exercise their powers but argue back and forth and are dilatory in doing their work. They have thus hampered both the pace of reform and the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world. The question of how to open up a path for making progress has become a subject of enthusiastic discussion at the conference, which lasted 5 days.

As analyzed at the conference, the rope which fettered the development of the productive forces is gradually being shaken off because both the Central Committee and the provincial as well as municipal authorities have delegated powers to the enterprises and because our policies have been relaxed. Guangzhou Municipality has the ability to realize its plan to double its gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output 3 years ahead of schedule. However, the mentality and work style of some cadres still cannot be adapted to the situation of economic take-off. At present, the most outstanding phenomenon is manifested in the fact that even though they have power in their hands, they still dare not use it or do not know how to use it. Comrades who participated in the conference described a situation like this as one of some people being accustomed to tying up and as one in which a sudden relaxation at present will not free them from "insensitivity." They therefore dare not move. As a result, in carrying out their duties, they incline to rely on making reports and asking for instructions. For instance, the provincial monopoly company has long been designated to carry out the centralized procurement of refined sugar produced by the light industry department of Guangzhou Municipality. The light industries of Guangzhou Municipality which consume a quarter of the total output of the refined sugar cannot but buy that back from the provincial company for use as raw materials. One more step like this added to the process would mean more than 100 yuan added to the per-ton cost of refined sugar. In order to lower the cost, they have approached the provincial departments concerned for some years asking approval to let municipal concerns procure refined sugar directly from sugar factories for their own use. So far they have achieved no results. In the recent past, the party Central Committee stipulated

explicitly that Guangzhou will enjoy the first-grade economic administrative power of the province. However, the provincial departments concerned still decline to delegate this power. Some municipal units which would otherwise be able to have the final say in resolving this problem have to wait for the "red capital document."

At the conference, many comrades also pointed out that if the work style of the public organs has not been improved or the question of difficulties encountered in handling affairs has not been resolved, it will be impossible for us to make any progress in our work. For instance, the Guangzhou Municipal Agricultural Commission has a plan to set up a management college for agricultural cadres, but only the question of locating a site for the college has been argued back and forth for many years. Until the end of last year, a piece of land was finally secured through a subordinate unit after surmounting many difficulties. However, up to this moment, they have not been able to obtain a permit to use the land even though a dozen cadres have rushed about it for a few months. Recently, when they applied for a permit again, the units concerned professed that they will need 2 more months to issue an official written reply. It seems that if the problem of the intermediate block is not solved, a high rate of efficiency and speed will be out of the question even though both the top and the basic levels know the urgency.

In view of the various unhealthy phenomena exposed at the conference, leading cadres of the municipal CPC committee repeatedly asserted that cadres at all levels of the entire municipality must dare to exercise their power, dare to extend credit, dare to take responsibility and dare to open up new prospects. They asked all people to understand fully the terms of reference of their own units in the past and, after they have been designated the authority of first-grade economic administrative power of the province, the areas in which their limits of authority have been expanded. Matters which fall within their own limits of authority must not be referred to the upper level, and they must delegate power to the lower level to handle matters which they should not take on entirely by themselves. Responsible cadres of many units who attended the conference as non-voting delegates were also determined to realize the new leap by making a change. Leading cadres of the Guangzhou Municipal Light Industry Bureau are in a unit which dared openly to call on its subordinate enterprises to have a spirit that was likened to a mosquito biting a person in carrying out their work. In case their requests for instructions or reports submitting to the upper level are blocked by a certain intermediate unit, they must approach the leading cadres of that unit (including leading cadres of a bureau) to follow up. As long as a leading cadre does not express his attitude explicitly, or as long as he does not agree to write comments or sign his name, you stay with him. They think that this is the best way to deal with those who argue back and forth and are dilatory in doing their work.

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CSO: 4005/590

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS REPORT TO PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial NPC Standing Committee Holds Its 13th Session"]

[Text] The 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress started on 5 February.

Han Ningfu [7281 1380 1133], chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, made a report concerning "the situation of publicity and educational work on the legal system throughout the province together with suggestions for the future."

He said that, beginning in 1985, we need about 5 years to complete the basic task of spreading legal knowledge among all citizens. Steps to be taken include taking a year to get ready, 2 years to disseminate and 3 years to check and accept, consolidate and improve. Zhou Zhitao [0719 3112 7118], deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, made a "report on the situation of struggles waged by the people's procuratorial organs against serious activities which have violated the law and discipline." He asked the procuratorial organs at all levels to strengthen themselves and to make efforts to improve the quality of procuratorial cadres and their ability to wage struggles against serious criminal offences. Cao Jinxiang [2580 6855 4382], director of the provincial auditing bureau, made a "report on the situation of auditing work." By the end of last year, the 96 auditing bureaus throughout the province have audited the accounts of more than 1,000 units and found that there were various problems in which either the law and discipline were violated or economic results impaired or discrepancies in their accounts appeared. The total amount in question totaled more than 196 million yuan. Lu Jizhong [0712 3444 0022], deputy director of the provincial price bureau, made a "report concerning the work on prices." He pointed out that, at present, it is necessary to coordinate with the departments concerned to halt resolutely two unhealthy tendencies: the first is that some party and government cadres exploit their offices to buy up goods which are very scarce in our country and resell them illegally at a profit. The second is that they force up commodity prices in violation of the policy, which not only disrupts the socialist economy but also infringes on the consumers' interests. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in carrying out a general investigation on commodity prices prior to Spring Festival.

Li Fuquan [2621 1133 0356], Zhang Xiulong [1728 4423 7893], Tao Shuzeng [7118 6615 2582], Jiao Dexiu [3542 1795 4423], Zhang Jinxian [1728 6651 0341], Shi Chuan [4258 1537], Lin Musen [2651 2606 2773], Wang Zhizhuo [3769 0037 0587] and Lin Shaonan [2651 1421 0589] attended the meeting. Vice Governor Wang Libin [3769 0448 6333], President of the People's Higher Court Ma Liang [7456 5328], leading cadres of the concerned departments of the provincial government and persons in charge of standing committees of the municipal and prefectural people's congresses attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

In the afternoon of 5 February, members started group discussions.

9560

CSO: 4005/590

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN CADRE MEETING ON RECTIFICATION ISSUES

HK300615 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CPC Committee held a gathering yesterday morning of all party members in the first group of Hainan and Haikou organs conducting party rectification. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Yao Wenxu delivered a report demanding that all party-member cadres and party members continue to seriously study the party rectification documents and the relevant central documents, implement the spirit of the instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the provincial CPC committee on doing a good job in the comparison and examination phase of party rectification, have a clear idea on the purpose, meaning, demands, methods, and measures for this phase, and make full preparations for conducting criticism and self-criticism. They should set high standards and attain high quality in comparison and examination.

Wang Yefeng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided. Also present were responsible comrades of the party and government in the region and city, and of the provincial CPC committee's liaison group in Hainan, together with nearly 6,000 party members of the regional and city organs.

In his report Comrade Yao Wenxu summed up the basic situation in the first phase of party rectification in Hainan. As a result of education in totally negating the cultural revolution, the party members have enhanced their ideological awareness and strengthened their party spirit. With the help of an investigation group from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial liaison group, we have investigated the mistakes in importing and reselling large numbers of motor vehicles. Proceeding from serving the general goal of Hainan's development and construction, we have further clarified and straightened out the guiding idea for professional work and basically put a stop to unhealthy trends of party and government organs and cadres running enterprises and businesses, and random payment of cash, goods in kind, and subsidies. The malpractice of indiscriminate price hikes is now being investigated.

Comrade Yao Wenxu pointed out: Those of the first group of party rectification units whose conditions are ripe are about to switch to the phase of comparison and examination. We must fully understand the importance of this phase. Comparison and examination and the launching of criticism and self-criticism constitute a key phase of party rectification.

Regarding the methods and timetable for comparison and examination, Comrade Yao Wenxu said: Before switching to this phase, all units must sum up the situation in study in the previous period and seriously carry out acceptance work. The general demands for comparison and examination are that it should first be conducted by the upper levels and then by the lower, first collectively and then individually, and first by leading party-member cadres and then by ordinary party members. The phase should take 50 days.

CSO: 4005/986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 14th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Zhengzhou today. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the committee, presided over the morning session. Present were Vice Chairmen Zhang Shude, Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, and Guo Peijun. The meeting decided that the Third Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Zhengzhou on 30 May. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 26 May 85 HK]

HUNAN: TEMPERING OF YOUNG CADRES--HUNAN RIBAO today [22 May] carries on pages 1 and 2 an article by Huang Daoqi, member of the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the organization department, entitled "Young Cadres Must Attach Importance to Tempering Their Own Party Spirit." Regarding the tempering of middle-aged and young cadres, the article deals with 10 questions, including the necessity of having firm faith in communism. In conclusion the articles stated: To summarize the 10 questions, it is hoped that the middle-aged and young cadres will strive to strengthen the tempering of their party spirit, will regard the achieving of the four modernizations as their own duty, and will become a new generation of the ranks of the cadres of our party. The whole party and whole society must cherish and support young cadres, must wholeheartedly support their work, must enthusiastically help them correct their shortcomings and weak points, and must create a good environment so that they can have a free hand in their work and can grow up healthily. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/986

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

MORE INTELLECTUALS ADMITTED INTO PARTY--According to statistics compiled in February 1985 by the agency concerned, Yunnan Province admitted into the party last year a large number of intellectuals of whom 7,785, or 28.7 percent of the new party members, have received a college, middle school or professional education, an increase of 1.4 times that of 1983, while 7,500, or 27.24 percent of the new party members, are technical specialists of various disciplines, an increase that is 1.2 times that of 1983. [Text] [Article by Shen Zu [3088 4371]] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1] 5360

CSO: 4005/796

NORTH REGION

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS FORUM ON EDUCATING YOUTH

SK281130 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] At a forum of veteran cadres showing concern for the education of the younger generation sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee today, Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that after retirement, veteran comrades have many things to do and should pay special attention to educating young men and juveniles.

Comrade Song Renqiong said: They key to carrying on the party's policies is to cultivate and educate the generation of young men and juveniles. We should educate them with good sentiment and habits when they are young. We should first conduct education on the socialist motherland and then education on collectivism, socialism, and communism so as to foster a revolutionary outlook on life among young men and juveniles.

Comrade Song Renqiong said: Having engaged in the revolution for several decades, veteran comrades are able to use their own experiences as examples to educate young men and juveniles. Thus, veteran comrades shoulder a glorious historical heavy task in their regard.

Attending the forum were Jiao Ruoyum, chairman of the Minicipal Advisory Commission; Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee; and Li Qiyang, Standing Committee member of the Municipal CPC Committee, and over 100 retired cadres and young representatives.

Talking freely about their experiences in showing concern for the education of young men and juveniles after retirement at the forum were (Sun Jinxiu), a famous children's educator; and retired cadres (Liu Yunhua), (Yang Youwen), (Liu Xu), (Chen Delan), and (Dong Juan).

Lin Yanzhi, secretary of the Municipal CYL Committee, extended respects to veteran comrades on behalf of young men and juveniles and expected more veteran cadres to be good teachers and friends of young men and juveniles.

In his speech at the forum, Comrade Jin Jian spoke highly of veteran comrades' historical contributions and expected more veteran comrades to make new contributions to the great matter of showing concern for educating the younger generation while they rest well and spend their remaining years safely.

CSO: 4005/986

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL ENHANCES EDUCATION ON BLOCKING EVIL TRENDS

SK270553 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 May, Bu He, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the report meeting of party-member cadres' class, in which he pointed out: Efforts should be made to adopt all ways and means to conduct education on party spirit among party members, particularly on party discipline, to ensure the smooth progress of the economic structural reform.

Comrade Bu He stated: Our party's situation prevailing in ideological and organizational building and in party discipline is fine, and the party has achieved an obvious turn for the better in this regard. However, some localities and departments still incur a flabby situation in party discipline. Therefore, it is still very important for us to strengthen education on party discipline among party members.

He pointed out: To make a success in conducting reforms, the entire party must unify its understanding and action. The conducting of reforms in the fields of the economy, culture, education, and science and technology involves a wide range of social circles. However, the drive of conducting reforms is new work for us, in which we lack experience; therefore, we should continuously try to find out major problems and sum up our experiences. Under the circumstances, we must enforce discipline all the more strictly. If we fail to unify our understanding and to act in unison, we will incur problems. In a word, strictly enforcing the party's discipline in conducting reforms is a fundamental guarantee for fulfilling the party's general target.

Comrade Bu He stated: All party members should safeguard the party's unity, abide by party discipline and the state laws and orders, and uphold the principles of the party's democratic centralism. The party organizations at all levels must follow the party's organizational principles to enhance education on party spirit and discipline among party members. Efforts should be made to educate party members to correctly deal with the relationship between individuals and organizations, between departments and the entire organization, and between the part and the whole, so that they are able to steadily upgrade their quality in enforcing party discipline and their consciousness in actively accepting the people's supervision, and to be examples in safeguarding the party's unity, abiding by party discipline and state laws, and in leading the masses to wage a movement.

Comrade Bu He also pointed out: In enhancing education on party discipline, efforts should be made to have party members master the way of correctly dealing with inner party contradictions and to uphold the principle of conducting education and guidance among comrades who have committed mistakes and who have shortcomings, and convincing them by reasoning. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, efforts should be made to stress the principle of actively and consciously carrying out self-criticism, to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in dealing with personal affairs, and of setting forth strict demands, and to achieve the overall development of criticism among all comrades.

In conclusion, Comrade Bu He stated: At present, some newly-developed malpractices still exist in specific departments. For example, a few units still commit the serious malpractice of distributing bonuses arbitrarily. Those who had been promoted to plant chiefs upgraded their own bonuses immediately. These newly-developed malpractices also include the practice of bureaucracy, a prominent indicator of which is seen in personnel not being responsible for their work, and personnel paying no attention to the welfare of the masses. The new leading bodies of specific departments also incurred disunity. These problems deserve our full attention.

CSO: 4005/986

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING-ULAANBAATAR TRAIN LINK--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--International trains will run directly between Beijing and Ulaanbaatar, capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia, in the tourism season from June to September, railway officials said here today. Trains and crews for the service, to start in June, will be supplied in rotation by the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia under an agreement signed recently by the railway authorities of the two countries, the officials said. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 26 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/246

NORTHEAST REGION

CREATIVE FREEDOM OF NEW ERA PRAISED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 4, 15 Feb 85
pp 2-3

[Article by Shao Hua [7200 5478]: "Treasure Creative Freedom and Do Not Fritter Away This Great Epoch"]

[Text] The "congratulatory message" by Comrade Hu Qili on behalf of the party Central Committee at the Fourth National Representative Conference of Authors has abruptly pushed the sentiments of the participants to a peak. The reason is that the "congratulatory message," based on the theory of Marxism, definitely put forward the slogans of "creation must be free" and "authors must use their own heads to think and have full freedom to select the subject, the theme and the way of artistic manifestation and the freedom to express their sentiments and emotions and to voice their ideology. Only in this way can they produce works that possess appeal and have educational function." Many years ago, we were harassed by the extreme leftist line, and dreaded to talk of "democracy in art" and especially "freedom to create." We turned over to the capitalists the banner of "freedom to create" as if creativity were not free in a socialist society. In fact, Lenin had said: "Socialist literature is truly a free literature." On the contrary, in capitalist society, a serious author with a sentiment of social responsibility does not have much freedom to create because he is manipulated by money and has to comply with the corrupt interests of the capitalist class. The definite and clear bringing forward by our party Central Committee of "creative freedom" is bound to bring about another ideological emancipation and mobilize in a big way the positive outlook of authors, and thus a situation of literary prosperity will surely emerge in the not too distant future.

To create the environment and atmosphere of "creative freedom," many factors are needed. First of all, there is a need to improve the party's leadership and conquer the style and practice of "too much intervention, too many labels and too many administrative orders." This requires a basic correct assessment of our literary creation contingent in the guiding ideology. This contingent generally includes three constituents: one group is the old authors cultivated by our party during the 1930's and the anti-Japanese war, another group is the middle-aged authors who grew up in the 1950's and the 1960's, and still another group is the young authors who grew up sucking the milk of the Third Plenum. History has proved that

during the war against Japan, and the war of emancipation or for more than 30 years after the founding of New China their manifestations were very good and were able to stand the test. After the 3d Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee, they resolutely supported and carried through the line of the 3d Plenum in their creative practice and are still worthy of our trust. We therefore should soothe our worries on them and should not take them as being bound to engage in "capitalist liberalization" as soon as there is a "favorable factor." (In fact, what is "capitalist liberalization"? The idea is confusing. It is better not to use this slogan.) If we do not soothe our worries and do not trust this contingent, it will mean our disbelief in the power of Marxism and in ourselves. Even though there are errors and faults in their literary creations, this is inevitable. The torrential river flowing with mud and sand is the unify and antithesis. If neither mud nor sand is allowed to flow along, there would be no river torrents, let alone some of the past questions that were not actually errors or faults, because some were seen as "deformed" when viewed with a "leftist" eye. Even if they were really errors and faults, they should not be difficult to solve in a gradually persuasive way. This kind of problem can no longer be solved with labels, sticks, seiges or great criticisms.

Second, on the publication and performance of literary works, we must abolish administrative orders in order to change the situation whereby "life" or "death" is decided by a single person. Literary works are a kind of complicated spiritual labor. Divergence in opinions and debate and differences in views are inevitable. While there are divergences and debates, criticism, counter-criticism as well as reservations should be allowed. If we are unable to unify opinions, they they should be sent to the people for appraisal and criticism, and let time conduct the examination.

Third, the party Central Committee has pointed out that some of the leaders sent to the literary circle are laymen. They are good comrades, yet due to their not understanding literary rules and their acting subjectively "as leaders," errors or faults often happen in their actions to create estrangement between the leaders and the authors and artists. To change this situation, these comrades should study. If they are unable to become experts within a short time, they should, whenever they have a problem, consult the authors and the artists and listen to their opinions or organize a "literary committee" within the literary organization to have them bring out corresponding opinions in order to avoid lay leadership and decisions by a single leader.

While the party Central Committee puts forward creative freedom for authors, the problem of how authors can acquire creative freedom and correctly use creative freedom should also be solved.

First, authors should have a sense of social responsibility. Our country's literary enterprise is different from capitalist literature in that it must serve and obey the interests of the state, the party and the people, meaning that it must serve the people and socialism. But the existence and the development of a matter are relative and conditional rather than absolute and unconditional. For example, going to a park is free for everyone but

"flower picking and branch cutting" are not free; going to a theater is free for everyone, but "smoking and loud voice" are not free. It is the same way with literary creation. For the sake of "creative freedom," we have worked over and over for decades and have paid a very heavy price. It is not easy to acquire "creative freedom." Our authors should therefore treasure it and use it with a solemn and serious attitude. Only when authors become aware of the social responsibility on their shoulders to give their work the strength to push the society to advance can they fully enjoy their creative freedom. Recklessness and irresponsibility, like spitting, do not enjoy freedom everywhere.

Second, authors must grasp the pulse of social life and must maintain the flesh and blood relationship of their ideology and sentiments with the people. Current literature has a wide latitude in reflecting social life, eulogizing brightness, flogging wickedness and describing joy and pain and success and failure. However, the basic principle that a literary work is the reflection of social life cannot be changed. A carpenter must have all kinds of lumber before he is free to make elegant and suitable furniture; a chef can only cook food that has a good color, aroma and taste when he possesses all kinds of condiments; and only when an author possesses abundant experience in life can he enter the freest environment for creation. At present, our country is in a new historical epoch. In the wake of the 3d Plenum of the party's 12th Central Committee, the reform in the economic system is rolling on with full force. A new social life awaits our observation, experience, analysis and study; a new people are awaiting our discovery. Whosoever is able to grasp the pulse of the society and the epoch, and whosoever is able to grasp the abundant and rich raw materials of life will enjoy the fullest creative freedom. There will not be any freedom if one thinks that with creative freedom he can fabricate and invent ridiculous things from life.

Third, authors should enhance their literary attainments and artistic efficacy. For a painter to express his object conscientiously, he should grasp the technique of the sketch, anatomy, perspective, line, color and light, or he will not know what to do when confronting the object, no matter how much he might wish. An author, for a realistic and typical portrayal of social life, should have a very high artistic efficacy aside from abundant theoretical knowledge and profound literary attainments, otherwise he will not have the freedom "to express" in the face of social life, the same is true for an illiterate who is unable to write freely with pen and paper. Among the middle-aged and young authors of today, some are really outstanding in writing works that have attracted the attention of the vast number of readers, but there is a general feeling of a deficient "background," which includes theoretical foundation, social life, cultural and literary attainment, knowledge structure, etc. Without a deep and fertile soil, it is impossible to grow towering trees. Great authors are naturally at the same time great theoreticians, thinkers and scholars. The "10 years of internal turmoil" have wasted the time of a generation of youths in their studies. It needs painstaking make-up efforts before we can freely play an important role in the literary arena.

In the eyes of the people, "creative freedom" seems only an objective thing and means only the social factors, environment and atmosphere. Although these points are important, the possession of these factors does not mean that authors may then act at will. For an author to acquire creative freedom, some of the factors are "up to the author himself."

The creative freedom of authors brought forward by the party's Central Committee has created for our literature a promising social environment and political atmosphere. The party, the country and the people at the same time hope that our authors will not fail to live up to the mission of the epoch to produce splendid works and hope to greet the socialist spring with hundreds of literary flowers blossoming.

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CSO: 4005/821

NORTHEAST REGION

BENEFITS OF OPEN-DOOR POLICY DESCRIBED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 4, 15 Feb 85
p 25

[Article by Zhao Shuyuan [6392 2885 0337] and Li Zhensheng [2621 4394 4141]: "Open Door Is Beneficial to Self-help"]

[Text] Independence and self-reliance is not closing and locking the country. In the same way, open door and self-help do not contradict each other. There is no country in this world that is able to produce everything it needs. As seen by Marxism, every race and state have its own strong points and weak points. Each race and state must adopt the strong points of others to make up for its own weak points in order to seek its own development. Any country wanting to prosper cannot close its doors. As pointed out by the "resolution," "it is impossible to realize modernization through closed doors." Our insistence on carrying out the open-door policy on the premise of independence and self-help coincides with the Marxist dialectical relationship theory relating to internal and external causes. The positive introduction of foreign capital and of advanced techniques is not only an essential complement and supplement to self-help but is also beneficial to enhancing the strength of self-help. We know that although our country has a definite strength in technology, generally speaking, our equipment, technology and technical contingents are still very backward; although our country possesses a sizable material foundation, the question of insufficient capital in the country is still very significant; although we have plenty of national resources, our exploitation still lags behind and our superiority is still a potential; and although our country's labor force is strong, finding employment is difficult and the population burden is heavy. All these factors restrict the bringing into play of our country's capacity for self-help. Through expanded technical exchanges with other countries we will be able to make use of the strong points of other countries to make up for the weak points of our country, to replace our equipment, develop our technology, replenish our capital, enhance our exploitation, expand our employment and increase our efficiency. In this way, we will be able to convert our unfavorable internal factors into favorable factors, enhance our self-help capacity so that our internal factors can take advantage of external factors in bringing into play more efficient functions.

Naturally, everything has a dual character. The attraction of foreign investment and the introduction of advanced techniques require the payment of a corresponding price, meaning that foreign capital must be allowed to make money. In this way, does it mean that we are the losers? In this respect our objective recognition in a dialectical way is required. The common practice in international economic transactions is based on equality and mutual benefit. The wish of benefiting only one side is detached from objective reality and is impossible. It is necessary that we pay some price. As Lenin said, it is called a "tribute tax." If this immediate payment seems to be suffering a loss, what it brings in return is speedier economic development, meaning that the people get greater long-range benefits. It can therefore be seen that "suffering a loss" and gaining benefits in international economic transactions are both antithesis and synthesis and that in certain situations they may reciprocally transform each other. If an immediate loss will bring in return long-range benefits, why not do it? Our ancients said: "Saving the few to lose the many will not be accepted by an honest merchant, and wanting the immediate at the expense of the distant is not approved by the average person." Only in this way of recognizing and handling the question can the original dialectics of things be complied with.

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CSO: 4005/821

NORTHEAST REGION

OSSIFIED SOCIALIST MODEL EXPLAINED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 4, 15 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Yang Xiaofeng [2799 2556 1496]: "How To Understand the Ossified Socialist Model"]

[Text] The ossified socialist model is a model and type applicable to all socialist countries and consists of a kind of fixed theory, content, form and way. First, this model has a fixed character. Once formed, this model becomes an everlasting truth that cannot be changed. This fixed model is also applied to the changed realities so that the objective suits the subjective. Second, this model has a general character. The model formed under a state's special, objectively realistic environments is generally applied indiscriminately to different socialist countries beyond these environments. In an artificial way it is made to possess a universal and general character. Third, this model has a systematic character. The establishment of this model has not only its theoretical basis and substantial content but also a set of applicable forms and ways. Viewed from its systematic construction, this model is entirely systematic in character.

We can see from this that this model contradicts the basic principle of Marxism and is very inimical to it in practice. First of all, the ossified socialist model contradicts Marxism in relation to the basic theory of the motion of matter. Marxism views motion as the basic property of matter and the existing form of all material formations. The so-called socialist model is a very complicated organism made up of many fields and links and various relations and factors; its full content and the internal and external factors affecting it are constantly changing and produce in it different effects at different times. Therefore, viewing the model as a whole, the change is absolute. Second, the ossified socialist model contradicts Marxism in relation to the basic theory on the relationship between general and individual characters. Marxism takes the understanding of the relationship between general and individual characters as a key to grasping dialectical materialism. Only by a correct recognition of the relationship between general and individual characters can we truly recognize the essence of things. Socialism is a social formation in the development of human society. Because different socialist countries belong to the same social formation, they possess the same general characteristics; implementation

of the public ownership of the means of production, a planned economy, distribution according to labor and elimination of the exploitive class are examples. Due to the many differences among the socialist countries in history, current status, etc. and because each of them has its own characteristics and situation, they have their individual characteristics; the historical situation, the development level of productive forces and national geographical surroundings are examples. This requires the unification of the general and the individual characteristic on the basis of insisting on a socialist general character to determine the socialist model that suits the country in accordance with the different individual characteristics of each of them. If we ignore the individual characteristics of each of the socialist countries by affirming only the general and negating the individual or vice versa, we will fall into the muddy pit of dogmatism and empiricism. The ossified socialist model is the mixed product of these two wrong headed ideologies. Second, from the viewpoint of practice, the ossified socialist model is very inimical. After the victory of the October socialist revolution in the USSR, the first socialist country in the world was established. After a period of socialist construction in the 1930's, the large-scale and purely model of public ownership of the means of production was gradually formulated. Suited to this model of the ownership of the means of production is the high concentration of management power in the hands of the state with administrative measures as the primary means of management, in which all economic activity relies on the command planning directives and the regulatory function, of the market mechanism in the economy is expelled. Before the 1950's this model of the USSR was once considered the only model of socialism, which was copied in toto by the Eastern European countries and our country after Liberation. Following the practice of socialist construction, the shortcomings of this Soviet model began to show up and severely restrict the development of productive forces. Our country has for many years ago mechanically used this model and has not touched its essence even after many reforms. Therefore, our country's economic development was severely jeopardized and the superior nature of the socialist system was not brought into full play.

The substantive national character of different countries and the needs of their economic development have brought forward the demand of breaking through the restrictions of this model. Starting from the 1950's, the Eastern European countries including the USSR have carried out successive reforms in this model. Since the 3d Plenary Session of our party's 11th Central Committee, our country has achieved tremendous success in breaking through the old system and in many respects has enriched and developed Marxism for formulating the model of socialist construction with Chinese characteristics.

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CSO: 4005/821

NORTHEAST REGION

DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S COMMENTS ON BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Deputy Governor He Shoulun's Views on Engagement in Business by Party and Government Organs and Cadres"]

[Text] On 28 February, Deputy Governor He Shoulun [0149 7445 0243] expressed his views at a meeting of the responsible persons of the departments and bureaus directly under provincial control on engagement in business by party and government organs and cadres.

The limits of forbidding the engagement in business by party and government organs and cadres are:

- All the party and government organs (including the workers, youth and women's groups), irrespective of their source of capital, are not allowed to operate enterprises themselves or in cooperation with the masses, nor are they allowed to invest in the shares of enterprises nor are they allowed to link their own economic interests with the enterprises operated by the masses.
- The companies that are administrative in nature and possess the authority of planned distribution of commodities and materials are not allowed to engage in a substantive business enterprise.
- All the party and government organs are not allowed to carry out equalitarianism nor indiscriminately transfer enterprise resources to increase the salaries, bonuses and other benefits of the cadres of the organs, nor are they allowed to employ the authority or the name of the organ to apply for or purchase materials or commodities for enterprise nor are they allowed to yield a profit to the enterprises by any means.
- None of the party and government cadres (including the cadres who have withdrawn to the second echelon) at or above the village level at their posts are allowed to engage in business or operate an enterprise either with their own capital or in cooperation with others or in form of holding concurrent jobs for remuneration or of holding shares for dividends, nor are they allowed to make use of their authority to seek a profit for their families, relatives and friends.

Party and government organs may operate enterprises and cadres may hold concurrent jobs under the following conditions:

- Party and government organs, to arrange employment for dependents, may operate collective industrial and commercial enterprises which are self-managed, have independent accounting and are responsible for their own profits and losses. The organ may within a certain period of time send a small number of cadres to support the enterprise, but such cadres should not receive double salaries or a bonus from the organ or the enterprise.
- After consolidation, the surplus personnel of the party and government organs and the companies that are administrative in nature which have been merged or abolished may organize to operate industrial or commercial enterprises which are self-managed, have independent accounting and are responsible for their profits and losses, with personnel, finances, commodities, production, supply and marketing totally detached from the organs. If the enterprise belongs to the system of ownership by all the people, it requires the approval of the financial components; its withdrawal from the original administrative set-up and its change into an enterprise set-up requires the scrutiny and approval of the organizing committee. The newly operated enterprise should not use its original administrative power to engage in business activities.
- The non-profit establishments for improving rear-service work, for making convenient the livelihood of employees and primarily for serving the organ itself such as an affiliated small shop, laundry, barber shop, recreation club, guest house and printing plant are allowed to continue operation and are also encouraged to be open to the public.
- Party and government cadres at their posts may take a leave of absence to engage in a business or operate an enterprise, but they are not allowed to retain their original jobs, salaries, and benefits. They may also resign to engage in the individual or collective economy but are not allowed to use their original titles nor make use of their original business connections to establish a relationship or engage in illegal activities.
- Party and government cadres may invest in investment companies to contribute to develop economy and to acquire interests in accordance with bank stipulations, but they are not allowed to participate in the management activities of the enterprise nor are they allowed to receive a bonus.
- The elected cadres of a village or township government (except the village or township party committee secretary and his deputy, the village or township chief and his deputy and the village management society chief and his deputy), after having accomplished their incumbent duties may, with the approval of the village or township government, make use of their spare time to operate or manage the industrial or commercial enterprise having nothing to do with their incumbent work.
- The leadership cadres of a province, locality, municipality and county, for the sake of doing a good job in their business, may leave to make business connections to develop the economy of their province or area;

such activities cannot be considered as personal engagement in a business or operation of an enterprise. County leadership cadres may hold concurrent jobs with the approval from the locality or municipal government, and the leadership cadres at the locality and municipal levels need approval from the provincial government. They are not allowed to receive remuneration for holding concurrent jobs.

- Retired cadres or cadres who have left their jobs to quit and who have a definite scientific and technological knowledge and specialty may engage in technical and informational consulting activities by operating training classes, supplementary schools and medical clinics for a reasonable income. They may also accept employment from local or other enterprises or business units in consulting or lecturing activities and receive the remuneration due them as provided by their contract. Retired cadres and cadres who have left their jobs to quit may engage in a family breeding trade, planting or marketing the products of their own labor. The retired cadres and cadres who have left jobs to quit and who engage in the above activities continue to receive their salaries and benefits while they receive income from these activities.

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CSO: 4005/697

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG AUTHORITIES ON CURBING NEW UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Discipline Committee and Provincial Government Urge Resolute Correction of Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] On 28 February, the provincial discipline committee and the provincial government summoned at Harbin University a meeting among the responsible persons of all the departments, commissions, bureaus and offices directly under provincial control and those of the party committee and the discipline examination squad (committee) of the institutes of higher learning to request that all units directly under provincial control resolutely carry through the policy provisions of CPC Central Committee and the State Council, comply with any order or ban and play the exemplary and leading role in resisting and correcting the new unhealthy tendencies.

Zhang Lin [4545 2651], secretary of the provincial discipline committee, and Deputy Governor He Shoulun [0149 7445 0243] attended and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting noted that our province was definite in cognition and positive in attitude in carrying through the spirit of the State Council decision strictly forbidding party and government organs and cadres to engage in business and operate enterprises and in carrying out the provisions of the State Council in resisting and correcting the various new unhealthy tendencies. However, there are still many questions, and it needs a big effort to curb the new unhealthy tendencies.

The meeting pointed out that the new unhealthy tendencies are rather serious in our province. For example, party and government organs and cadres made use of their authority to engage in business and enterprises, speculation and the manipulation of materials in short supply; in unauthorized price increases contrary to policy; in the invention of various pretexts for the indiscriminate issuing of bonuses and materials; in the use of government funds for banquets and gifts; in unauthorized increases in salary, attacking the promotion and cadre promotion system and reckless issuing of lottery tickets; in operating unhealthy newspapers; and in paying lip service and observing formalism.

The meeting considered that letting these unhealthy tendencies go unchecked will jeopardize the good name of reform, block the smooth implementation of

reform and seriously wreck relations between the party and the masses, corrode the party's organism and ruin many cadres. The party and government leadership organs and leadership cadres must maintain a sober head and adopt effective measures to make a resolute correction.

The meeting emphasized the vital role played by the organs under direct provincial control in conscientiously carrying out the party's guidance and policy, in complying with all orders and bans and in resolutely correcting the new unhealthy tendencies. They must be exemplary in curbing the new unhealthy tendencies. The meeting requested that all units profoundly study party Central Committee documents, raise their cognition, do a good job in investigation and conscientiously engage in clean-up work.

We must bring forth corrective measures, conscientiously carry out the policy and do a good job in corrective and handling work.

The meeting requested that all party committees and discipline committees act in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee documents to suggest correctives and handle opinions in all ways. Party and government organs and cadres who engage in business or operate an enterprise in violation of the party Central Committee's stipulations should all be corrected; those enterprises with a development future and good economic benefits may be given out and detached from the organs for withdrawal of the capital invested and those cadres who have been employed by the enterprises should resign from their jobs. The enterprises that primarily help unemployed youths may be retained, but they should be detached from government organs to operate independently and be responsible for their own profits and losses. Those enterprises which have been given out should have their licenses changed and must not use the name of the old government organ in running their businesses. Those enterprises without a development future, with poor economic benefits of which are "briefcase" campaigns in nature should all be suspended. Those enterprises operated by individual party member cadres should all be corrected; serious cases like speculation, fraudulent purchase of the state's key materials for sudden huge profits, unauthorized distribution of money or materials, reckless issuing of bonus and the use of government funds for drinking parties and banquets should be filed as cases for investigation and gravely handled all the way up to expulsion from the party and prosecution as criminal cases. At the same time, economic compensation must be insisted upon. Typical cases should be given wide publicity in order to enforce party discipline. For the majority, we rely on their own conscious correction, and generally no responsibility is traced and no penalties are meted out; those cadres who persist in their wrongdoing and do not comply with orders and bans should be in a timely manner investigated and handled, and aside from penalizing them with party and government disciplinary measures, we should also find out the responsibility of the leadership. At the same time we should pay attention to studying policies and act in accordance with them. Against those matters which cannot be discerned clearly or where no definite stipulation exists, we should not rush into action.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION IN JILIN--On the afternoon of 23 May, at the Youyi Hotel in Changchun City, Jilin Province, Governor Zhao Xiu received head, deputy head and some members of the Saskatchewan Provincial trade delegation from Canada. Attending the reception were Gao Dezhan, vice governor of Jilin Province; (Wang Yaolin), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government; and (Cong Zezi), vice chairman of the provincial economic and trade commission. During the reception, Governor Zhao Xiu asked the delegation head to pass a personal letter on to governor of Saskatchewan Province. Meanwhile, Deputy Governor Gao Dezhan and delegation head (Ai Li Ke Peng Fen) exchanged commission letters on establishing trade relations. The Jilin Provincial Foreign Trade Import and Export Company and the Saskatchewan Provincial Agricultural Development Company were entrusted to import and export products of the other side and develop economic cooperation programs on a commission basis. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1020

NORTHWEST REGION

BAI JINIAN ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION, REFORMS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Speaking on 22 March at a conference of party leading cadres of provincial-level organizations and the local organizations of Xian directly under the provincial party committee now undergoing the second stage of party consolidation, Comrade Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial party committee, asked the leaders at all levels to be clearheaded under the excellent existing conditions to do well the second stage of party consolidation and turn it into a vehicle to promote and guarantee the successful implementation of the reforms. The following are excerpts of his speech.

The conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation is an exceedingly important meeting. We must adhere to the spirit of the conference and strive to accomplish satisfactorily all tasks of the second stage of party consolidation.

1. Understand Clearly the Excellent Situation and Reaffirm Our Confidence in the Reforms.

The political and economic situation in Shaanxi, as it is in the whole country, has become better and better since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The anticipated results of the first stage of party consolidation have generally been achieved and the national economy has shown a sustained stable development. The meeting on international economic and technical cooperation, the first of its kind in Shaanxi, which took place last December was a smashing success. Industrial output for the first quarter of 1985 scored an unprecedented increase of 22.5 percent in January and February. These successes are attributable to the implementation of the line, program and policy of the 3d Plenary Sessions of both the 11th and the 12th CPC Central Committees and also to the resolute pursuit of the reforms, the opening up of the country to the outside, the revitalization of the economy, the eradication of "leftism" and traditionalism and the liberation of the mind. These represent the main features of an excellent situation, a sound foundation of future activities. However, this excellent

situation is marred by new problems, such as the unhealthy new practices which have been plaguing Shaanxi in varying degrees. The interfere with economic construction, confront the reforms and disturb the thinking of some comrades and the masses. We have made some headway in arresting such unhealthy practices by implementing the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We should have a comprehensive understanding of the situation. If we lose sight of the major trend, we will lose faith in our pursuit. If we fail to tackle the existing problems, we will run into more serious troubles. We must keep in mind that the line and policy of the party are very effective, that the four modernizations have been successful and that the existing problems have been identified and resolved. The problems would not be too difficult to resolve if the leadership were clearheaded without panic or letting down its guard. Therefore, we must strive to do well the two major tasks, namely, party consolidation and the reform of the economic system. We must never lose confidence no matter what difficulties, setbacks, obstructions and opposition we run into. We must consolidate and improve the excellent situation we already have.

2. Earnestly Study the Documents on Party Consolidation and Strengthen Education on Party Consciousness, Party Work Style and Party Discipline.

The conference on the second stage of party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation points out emphatically that the second stage of party consolidation should focus on education to foster party consciousness among party members and encourage the observance of party discipline in order to improve their ideological quality. As we pursue party consolidation, we must do well this meaningful task against the conditions and unique qualities of each unit. Today, the major task is education which, according to Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is ideal, ethical, cultured and disciplined, especially education in ideals and discipline. This covers four areas: first, fostering party consciousness, aim at serving the people wholeheartedly and handle correctly the relationship between the interests of the state and the people on the one hand and those of individuals and localities on the other. Second, reinforce organizational discipline to achieve the strict enforcement of orders and instructions. Third, foster a concept of a legal system and the need to act in accordance with the law and regulations. Fourth, understand correctly the socialist commodity economy and repudiate erroneous concepts of personal gain at the expense of others and the public.

3. Party Consolidation Must Enhance and Guarantee the Reforms.

Combine party consolidation and the reforms. Use party consolidation as a vehicle to remove obstructions which frustrate the reforms and provide favorable political and economic conditions to ensure the successful completion of the reforms. This is an important principle to guide the second stage of party consolidation and a major criterion by which to assess its achievements. The most urgent and most vital task at present is to work through party consolidation to arrest

unhealthy new practices and achieve a unified perception of the reforms. The party consciousness, party work style and combat capabilities of party organizations at all levels will be judged by how fast and effectively they curb the unhealthy new practices and improve the party work style.

The unhealthy new practices pose a great threat to the reform of the economic system and economic construction. First, working against the reform, they seek to benefit individuals and cliques and help them acquire unearned wealth at the expense of the state, causing economic losses to the collectives and the masses; they directly disrupt the system of planning, the price structure, the management system and the wage system. They frustrate the reforms and the state. Second, they ruin the credibility of the reforms, make the masses misconstrue the reforms, tarnish the prestige of the party and weaken the resolve of the masses to struggle for the overall mission. Third, they corrupt the party organizations, the cadres and masses, poison the younger generation and make some party members and cadres lust after gain, chase after money or even commit crimes and fail to serve the people wholeheartedly in the best tradition of the party. Fourth, they open up all sorts of opportunities for scoundrels to fish in troubled waters.

When we seek to rectify unhealthy new practices, we must depend on truth derived from facts and strictly observe policy restrictions. We must strive to put an end to unhealthy practices and at the same treasure and sustain enthusiasm for reforms. The call for thorough investigations and severe punishments must not degenerate into "leftist" political drives. We must solve problems without causing turmoil. Some comrades allege that it is hard to draw a line of demarcation between unhealthy new practices on the one hand and the reforms and the opening up of the country to the outside of the other. This is incorrect. The question of a line of demarcation does not arise in cases where party and government organizations and party and government cadres take advantage of their positions to engage in business and industry, to buy and resell state resources that are scarce or to speculate in the purchase and sale of state foreign exchange. The line of demarcation is quite clear in most cases, so much so that even those engaged in such operations know they are wrong. When we seek to rectify unhealthy new practices, nobody shall hide any contradictions or let things drift on the pretext that a line of demarcation is difficult or impossible to draw.

All the localities and units shall draw a clear line of demarcation between the major issues of right and wrong on the strength of their own conditions. In the first place, the shortcomings and errors of the reforms should be distinguished from unhealthy new practices. Since the reforms are mass explorations and innovations, minor setbacks are unavoidable. We should not dampen the spirit of the reforms or attack them just because unhealthy practices have emerged. Uphold the direction of the reforms, steer skillfully and sum up experiences

in time to bring popular subjective views closer to reality in order to ensure the completion of the reforms. The unhealthy new practices are a different issue. Those who indulge in unhealthy practices, even though intelligent and experienced, are so infatuated with making money that they simply forget the party's mission to serve the people wholeheartedly, confuse the relationship between the localities and the whole country and that between individuals and collectives or deliberately render orders and restrictions ineffective by disregarding party discipline and the law of the state. In the second place, distinguish unhealthy new practices from the revitalization of the economy. Opening up the country to the outside, domestic reforms and the liberalization of policy are designed to develop and revitalize the economy, increase social productivity and construct a Chinese-oriented socialism conducive to making the country prosperous and the people wealthy and happy. The unhealthy new practices, on the contrary, obstruct reforms and interfere with socialist modernization. In the third place, make a distinction between the indiscriminate issuing of bonuses and commodities and the improvement of the livelihood of the people. Since the mission of all state employees is to serve the people wholeheartedly, every cadre and every party member must integrate his work with the overall task and overall mission of the party and voluntarily work for its realization. No matter what we do, we must keep in mind that only when production develops and the country is wealthy and strong will it be possible to improve the livelihood of the people. It is worth noting that some localities and units apply the principle of commodity exchange to party political activities and indulge in such operations as "I give everybody money, and everybody gives me a vote." To do so to gain more income and a better livelihood for the masses of one's own unit means to draw on state financial resources, to withhold profits due for delivery to the state, to dig into administrative and industrial funds or to raise prices to the detriment of the consumers but it does not mean to increase production and develop wealth. These are dishonest practices not in the interest of the masses.

The investigation and disposition of cases involving unhealthy new practices require careful and meticulous research and study in order to derive truth from facts and determine where the responsibility lies. All cases should be handled with a view to enhancing the reforms and educating the majority. Those comrades who commit minor offenses should be educated and encouraged to correct their mistakes voluntarily. Cases involving the masses should be handled in light of policy considerations.

4. Strengthen Leadership over the Second Stage of Party Consolidation.

The party committees and party organizations at all levels must include party consolidation work in their agendas and study it at certain intervals. The discipline inspection, organization and propaganda departments, all government agencies and units and all basic-level party organizations shall come under the unified leadership of the party committee and work closely with party consolidation offices to do the party consolidation work well.

NORTHWEST REGION

PROBLEMS OF AGED IN CITIES ANALYZED

Lanzhou SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 6, 25 Dec 84 pp 61-71

[Article by Ling Xiao [0407 7197] and Hua Ke [5478 0344] (Draft supplied by Institute of Social Science of this Academy. Responsible Editor: Zhao Chengwen [6392 2052 2429]): "709 Samplings of a Microanalysis of the Problems of the Aged in the Cities"]

[Text] Along with the gradual improvement of the living conditions of people in society, the development of public health work, the lengthening of people's life expectancy and the strengthening of family planning work, the proportion of the aged in the total population has become greater and greater in our country. For this reason, the problems of the aged have developed into a social problem which has attracted the attention of the people. In order gradually to find out the basic situations of the aged of one category or another in society, a sampling investigation on the situations of the aged in Lanzhou Municipality has been conducted with the support of the Chinese National Committee on the Problems of the Aged. In conducting this investigation, random sampling and the dissemination of questionnaires have been adopted as the basic methods, and residential areas have been chosen as the investigation units. After receiving the completed questionnaires, small-scale symposiums were also held to check and verify some of the completed questionnaires. During this investigation, a total of 709 which met our requests have been collected. On the whole, the investigation conducted this time reflects the basic situations and problems of the aged population in the areas investigated and of the aged themselves who were investigated.

Scope and Content of Investigation

The area investigated is Xilu Street of An'ning District of Lanzhou Municipality. This street is the most populous residential area of An'ning District, which has a total population of more than 55,000 persons. Because the investigation carried out this time was directed mainly to the aged in the cities, we selected 6 city residential areas with a total population of more than 33,000 persons including 13 neighborhood committees, 3 factories affiliated to ministries, 3 factories directly under the provincial or municipal government, 3 institutions of higher learning, 1 agricultural scientific research institute and several small-scale enterprises and public agencies.

The targets of the investigation were women over 55 years old and men over 60. The reason why this age limit was selected is that the retirement ages of the aged in the cities and of the workers and cadres in general are 55 and 60, respectively, for males and females.

Actually they entered the old-age category right after retirement. Besides, the "60-year-old" demarcation line of the old population (for women it is 55) prescribed in the relevant reports of the 1982 Gansu provincial census has also been taken into consideration. As a result, the age limit adopted in this investigation has been lowered by 10 years as compared with the age limit of 65 years old usually adopted by gerontologists.

The size of the population, the population of the aged and the sampling situation in the areas involved in this investigation are shown in the following table.

[See Table 1]

A total of six different categories are included in the questionnaires used in this investigation, which include the basic condition, habits and customs, physical condition, family condition, ways of utilizing leisure time and demands and opinions. The results of this investigation are stated, respectively, in accordance with these six parts as follows.

Basic Condition of the Aged

1. Proportion of the population of the aged: of the 709 samples of the aged investigated, 673 persons were investigated in the 6 residential areas by random sampling except 36 persons who live in homes for retired cadres. The average rate of sampling is 55 percent of the population of the aged in these areas. The proportion of the population of the aged in the investigated areas is 3.65 percent, which is lower than the proportion of 7.07 percent shown in the 1982 census of this province. It is also lower than the proportion of 5.1 percent of the total population of the aged in the nine residential areas of the whole street (including three areas in which the agricultural population is the major part). The basic reason why the proportion of the population of the aged in the areas involved in this investigation is lower is that these areas started to develop only from the later stage of the 1950's. Large numbers of various kinds of personnel including workers and cadres who moved in at that time as well as local residents have not yet entered the old-age stage at present. This situation fully reflects the characteristics of the population of the aged in the newly built cities.

2. Sex and age structure: the sex and age structure of the 709 investigated samples are shown in the following table:

[See Table 2]

Of the 709 samples involved in this investigation, 281 persons are male and 428 are female. As compared to the ratio between males and females of different age groups as shown in the provincial census, we can clearly see that

Table 1. Population, Old Population at the Right Age (Male 60, Female 55) And Number of Samplings (Number of Questionnaires Returned) in Areas Involved in the 709 Samples of Investigation on the Aged in the Cities

Residential Areas	Total Population in Each Residential Area (Person)	Aged Population at the Right Age (Person)	Aged Population (%)	Sampling (Questionnaires Returned)	Sampling (%)
Residential Area (1)	7,351	259	3.52	98	37.8
Residential Area (2)	2,817	150	5.32	56	37.3
Residential Area (3)	6,258	160	2.56	83	51.9
Residential Area (4)	3,325	145	4.36	114	78.6
Residential Area (5)	6,856	282	4.11	197	69.8
Residential Area (6)	6,931	227	3.27	125	55.1
Sub-Total	33,528	1,223	3.65	673	55.0
Retired Cadres' Home				36	
Grand Total				709	

Table 2. A Comparison of the Proportion of Male and Female in Different Age Groups with That of the 1982 Census

Age Group	60-69		65-69		70-79		80-89		Over 90		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Proportion of Male & Female in Different Age Groups As Shown in This Investigation	54.7	45.3	54.5	45.5	39.9	60.1	42.9	57.1	100		39.6	60.4
Proportion of Male & Female in Different Age Groups As Shown in 1982 Census	51.9	48.1	50.44	49.6	46.5	53.5	41.9	58.1	33.0	66.5	40.3	59.7

the trends of change of these two are more or less the same. Similarly, in comparing the proportion of each age group with the number shown in the provincial census (see the following table), the basic trends of change of the two are also the same. This thus indicates that the number of aged and the ratio between males and females of different age groups are basically the universal situation of the aged.

[See Table 3]

3. Level of education

Of the 709 samples investigated, the proportion of illiterates and semiliterates reached 51.5 percent. Compared with the proportion of 35.01 percent of the illiterate and semiliterate population throughout the province in 1982, it was an increase of 16.49 percent. This phenomenon of a higher proportion of both illiterates and semiliterates is a special feature of the population of the aged at present. This reflects the fact that the level of education of the people was relatively low prior to Liberation and that women, in particular, had little chance to learn to read or to go to school. In conducting this investigation, it was found that there are a considerable number of aged who have at least a college education. This is because this area is a cultural area and there are more institutions of higher learning than in other areas.

[See Table 4]

4. Marital status

The current marital status of the 709 persons involved in this investigation is shown in the following table:

[See Table 5]

In this investigation, it was revealed that 69.8 percent of the aged live with their husbands or wives while 29.2 percent of them are widowed. Calculated on the basis of sex, the number of widows is 2.5 times that of widowers. This situation indicates not only the fact that the life expectancy of women is longer than that of men but also that, in general, the age of the husband of a married couple is usually older than that of his wife. If it is analyzed on the basis of age group and takes the aged of the age group of 70-79 as an example, the number of widowers of this age group accounts for only 18.8 percent of the total number of men of this group, while the number of widows amounts to 76.5 percent of the total number of persons of this age group. This situation also indicates the fact that the number of remarried men is far greater than that of remarried women in spite of the fact that they are older than women.

5. Employment: ages at the time of retirement and the situation in which people have children to take their places:

The composition of original employment: in this investigation, a total of 309 persons were originally employed and they made up more than 50 percent

Table 3. A Comparison of the Proportion of Number of Persons in Different Age Groups with That of the 1982 Census

Age Groups	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Total
Number of Persons of Different Age Groups (%)	17.8	25.5	20.5	30.0	5.9	0.3	100
Number of Persons of Different Age Groups As Shown in the Provincial Census	18.8	31.8	24.2	21.9	2.6	0.7	100

Table 4. 709 Samples of Cultural Levels of the Aged

Cultural Level	Illiterate & Semi-Illiterate	Primary School	Junior Middle School	Senior Middle School	University & Above	Total
Male	65	99	44	16	57	281
Female	300	77	25	17	9	428
Total	365	176	69	33	66	709
%	51.5	24.8	9.7	4.3	9.3	100

Table 5. 709 Samples of the Existing Marital Status of the Aged

Marital Status	Married	%	Unmarried	%	Widowed	%	Divorced	%	Total
Male	238	84.1	0		40	14.2	3	1.1	281
Female	257	60.0	1	0.3	167	39.0	3	0.7	428
Total	495	69.8	1	0.2	207	29.2	6	0.8	709

of the total number of persons investigated, which was slightly more than that of unemployed residents. However, if the number of old cadres who live in homes for retired cadres is excluded (they belong to the group sampling but they are not included in the six residential areas), calculated on the basis of the employment situation of the aged in the six residential areas, the number of aged who were formerly employed would be smaller than that of unemployed residents. This is reflected in the fact that more than 50 percent of the aged in the cities (particularly old women) do not have any income at present and a considerable number of them still have to rely on their directly related family members to support them.

Ages at the time of retirement:

Of the 359 aged who were formerly employed, 314 are already retired, except for the overwhelming majority who are teachers and who are still at their posts. The actual ages of the 313 retired persons are shown in Table 6.

[See Table 6]

According to figures listed in the above table, the actual ages of the majority of the aged at the time of retirement exceeded the legal retirement age. Persons whose actual ages exceeded 60 years old at the time of retirement accounted for 46.4 percent of the total. Some factories have ruled that the retirement ages for female and male be set at 50 and 55 years old, respectively. For this reason, in the actual two retirement age groups between 50 and 59 years old, there are still persons who retired at ages that exceeded the regulated retirement ages. This situation indicates the fact that the actual working ages of most of the aged have exceeded the mandatory retirement ages from the point of view of their energy and desires.

Habits and Customs of the Aged

The second part of the investigation reflects the general habits and customs of the aged, which include four different areas of sleep habits, dietary conditions, recreational activities and leisure-time hobbies.

1. Habits of sleep:

In this investigation, four questions were asked with regard to the habits of sleep, including the way in which they sleep at night and the approximate time they need as well as the practice of taking a noontime nap. Here, the stress is placed on the practice of a noontime nap and the time they need to sleep at night. (The remaining part of this section is omitted.)

[See Table 7]

The number of persons, both male and female, who take noontime naps increases as their ages increase while the number of persons who do not take noontime naps decreases as their ages increase.

Table 6. Ages of the Aged at the Time of Retirement

Ages at the Time of Retirement	Number of Retired Workers	Number of Retired Cadres	Total	%
Below 50	18	3	21	6.7
50-54	57		57	18.2
55-59	89	1	90	28.7
60-65	91	14	105	33.4
Over 65	25	16	41	13.0
Total	280	34	314	100

Table 7.
Hours Needed for a Night's Sleep,
Percentage of Number of Persons
by Age Group

	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90
% of Number of Males, Less Than 7 Hours of Sleep		67.3	75.7	50.0	22.2	
% of Number of Males, More Than 8 Hours of Sleep		32.7	24.3	50.0	77.8	
% of Number of Females, Less Than 7 Hours of Sleep	55.5	59.1	47.4	39.8	19.1	
% of Number of Females, More Than 8 Hours of Sleep	44.7	40.9	52.6	60.2	80.9	

Generally speaking, more old women than men do not take noontime naps. The main reason is that women have to take care of housework. With regard to hours needed for sleep, according to the conditions of different age groups, it seems that except for those who are at the early stage of old age who need slightly less sleep, the general trend is that they need more hours to sleep as age increases.

2. Dietary habits: with regard to dietary habits, a total of 10 items have been provided in the questionnaire form for people to fill out. The results have been summed up as shown in the following table:

[See Table 8]

The aged, whether male or female, prefer meat to vegetables. However, there are many people who like both. The two dietary habits which have become relatively popular among the aged are that they like sweet food but not the sour. According to the conditions of this area (suburban area), the supply of milk is relatively abundant. However, only a very limited number of the aged regularly drink milk and their financial condition may still be the main reason.

3. Recreational activities and hobbies at leisure time:

Statistics of recreational activities and hobbies of the aged are summed up in Tables 9 and 10:

[See Table 9]

Among the amusement activities for the aged, comic dialogues can be said to be appealing to both the more and the less cultured and to both men and women. Comic dialogue is the art of making people laugh, which helps to improve the health of the aged and has been well received by them. The aged can enjoy operas only from radio broadcasting and it is not as convenient as going to movies. However, the aged still prefer operas to movies as their amusements. Possibly the montage technique used in movies cannot easily be accepted by the aged. This situation is worthy of further study by cultural workers. Although the number of people who prefer sports is smaller than that of people who prefer music and singing, this is nevertheless an amusement item which aged males like most. In this investigation, educated old men, in particular, deem sports as their hobby. (Recreational hobbies by occupation are omitted in this section of the article.)

[See Table 10]

Among the hobbies of the aged at leisure time, growing flowers has become relatively popular among them. The column of "others" includes answers such as going to the teahouse and fishing. A total of 121 aged who do not have any hobby make up 17.1 percent of the total number (709) of the people investigated and 42.9 percent of them are aged women among the residents.

Table 8. Dietary Habits of the Aged

	Like Fish & Meat	Like Vegetables	Smoking	Drinking	Drinking Tea	Often Drinking Milk	Often Eating Fruits	Like Sweet Food	Dislike Sour Food	Other Activities	Total
Male (Person-Times)	204	157	129	93	196	67	111	140	77	9	1,183
Female (Person-Times)	338	301	117	39	163	54	201	234	129	5	1,581
Total	542	458	246	132	359	121	312	374	206	14	2,764
%	19.6	16.6	8.9	4.8	13.0	4.4	11.3	13.5	7.5	0.4	100

Table 9. Recreational Activities of the Aged

	Enjoy Movie	Enjoy Opera	Enjoy Comic Dialogue	Enjoy Music & Singing	Athletics	Other Activ- ities	Total
Male (Person- times)	152	166	202	68	121	6	715
Female (Person- times)	220	257	257	109	55	24	922
Total	372	423	459	177	176	30	1,637
%	22.7	25.8	28.0	10.8	10.7	1.8	100

Table 10. Hobbies of the Aged at Leisure Time

	Playing Poker	Play- ing Chess	Growing Flowers	Keep- ing Pet Birds	Keep- ing Pet Fish	Collect- ing Stamps	Playing Musical Instru- ments	Read- ing	Calli- graphy & Paint- ing	Other Activ- ities	No Hobby
Male (Person- times)	86	76	141	31	65	18	29	40	34	21	41
Female (Person- times)	45	16	196	31	28	2	8	15	11	10	80
Total	131	95	327	62	93	20	37	55	45	21	121
%	12.9	9.3	33.1	6.1	9.1	1.9	3.6	5.4	4.4	2.1	11.9

Among the hobbies of the aged at leisure time, growing flowers has become relatively popular among them. The column of "others" includes answers such as going to the teahouse and fishing. A total of 121 aged who do not have any hobby make up 17.1 percent of the total number (709) of the people investigated and 42.9 percent of them are aged women among the residents.

Physical Condition of the Aged

With regard to physical condition of the aged, a total of 11 questions have been prepared, which belong to 3 different categories including the physical condition of the aged, exercises in general and medical care. The results of the investigation in these three aspects are summed up as follows.

1. Physical condition of the aged: the physical condition of the aged and their medical records are based mainly on individual statements obtained in this investigation. Therefore, the scientific nature of this result is limited to a certain extent in contrast to the data gained from physical examinations. Among the 709 persons involved in this investigation, 168, who make up 23.7 percent of the total, are in good health; 392 persons, who make up 20.5 percent of the total, are in average health; and 5 others are at different levels (including those who have long been disabled).

With regard to the conditions of hearing and eyesight of the aged, the hearing of 23.7 percent of them is still good and 9.7 percent of them do not suffer from presbyopia. Comparing these two, it seems that the decline of the eyesight of the aged is generally faster and more serious than is that of hearing.

The various kinds of chronic diseases of the aged and incidences of disease of the 709 persons involved in this investigation are summed up in the following table:

[See Table 11]

Excluding the number of persons who do not suffer from chronic diseases of one kind or another from the total number of aged, the average number of chronic diseases suffered by each person are 1.48 for an aged male and 1.39 for an aged female. It may be said that the number of aged females who suffer from various kinds of chronic diseases is slightly less than that of aged males.

2. Exercises of the aged in general: According to results obtained in this investigation, only 23.9 percent of the aged participate in scheduled exercises, while 33.7 percent of the total do not take any exercise. And the remaining persons do not have a definite schedule to take exercise.

3. Medical problems of the aged: Among the aged who are involved in this investigation, 326 are covered by medical care programs of the government and account for 45.9 percent of the total. A total of 339 persons, who pay half of their medical expenses, account for 47.8 percent of the total.

Table 11. Chronic Diseases Suffered by the Aged

	High Blood Pressure	Arth- ritis	Bron- chitis	Dia- betes	Gastric Disease	Cata- racts & Glaucoma	Neu- rosis	Others (*)	Heal- thy	Total
Male (No. of Persons)	57	70	91	7	60	47	11	25	20	388
Female (No. of Persons)	105	128	82	4	85	59	19	25	37	544
Total	162	198	173	11	145	106	30	50	57	932

* "Others" include coronary heart disease, heart disease, hemorrhoids and so forth.

Another 44 persons, who pay the full amount of their medical expenses, make up 6.2 percent of the total. With regard to the question of whether there are people to take care of them in illness, the results of the investigation show that a total of 672 persons are looked after in time of illness and make up 94.7 percent of the total. The remaining are those who do not have anyone to take care of them or who are not certain if they can get somebody to look after them. Of those who have people to look after them, 605 persons are attended by their directly related family members. As a result, only 85 percent of the total can actually receive more reliable care when they are ill. The two statistics mentioned above tell us that even though the medical condition of the aged in the cities is better than that in the countryside, they still have problems in time of illness.

Family Condition of the Aged

With regard to the family condition of the aged, a total of five different parts are included in this investigation. They are: number of family members, family structure, family's economic condition (including major ways their children support the aged), living space of the aged in their families and how the aged take part in primary housework. (This fifth part is omitted from this article.)

1. Number of family members: the 709 aged involved in this investigation belong to 631 families.

The size of these 631 families (including the aged who do not have any children) is shown in the following table:

[See Table 12]

Most of these 631 families have 4 to 5 family members. In the cities, most of the families of the aged which have four to five family members are families with three generations living together. For this reason, the overwhelming majority of families involved in this investigation are the representative families of two generations which have two to three family members and families with three generations living together. Compared to the census conducted in 1982, the percentage of families with both two to three and three to four family members is higher than that of the same types of families throughout the province, which reflects the characteristics of families in the cities.

2. Family structure:

(1) The present living styles of the aged of the 631 families are shown as follows:

[See Table 13]

Category 1 shows families of the aged who live alone, which include singles who are widowed, unmarried or divorced. The aged who enjoy the five guarantees or who do not have children living with them are also included. The

Table 12. Size of 631 Families of the Aged

Size	1 Person	2-3 Persons	4-5 Persons	6-8 Persons	Over 9 Persons	Total
Number of Families	21	233	261	130	6	631
%	3.3	33.7	41.4	20.6	0.9	100
% of Families of Different Size As Shown in 1982 Provincial Census		22.33	38.35		28.39	

Table 13. Existing Living Styles of 631 Families of the Aged

Classi- fication	(1) The Aged Live Aone	(2) Old Couple Live Alone	(3) Live With Unmarried Children	(4) Live With Married Son	(5) Live With Married Daughter	(6) Live With Other Rela- tives	Others	Total
Number of Families	21	108	210	210	69	11	2	631
%	3.3	17.1	33.3	33.3	10.9	1.7	0.3	100

aged of only one of these families live alone because their children do not support them.

Category 2 shows families in which the aged live alone. There are a total of 108 families of this type, which account for 17.1 percent of the total. Most of them are retired staff members and workers, and one party among them is a retired staff member or worker. Because their livelihoods are guaranteed, or because their children have already married or have started their own careers and set up their own families, the old couples are willing to live alone. Only two old couples live alone because of disagreements between mothers and daughters-in-laws.

Category 3 shows representative families of the aged in which the aged live with their unmarried children. The aged of some of these families also have married children, but they have already set up separate families.

Categories 4 and 5 show families in which the aged live together with their married children. In some of these families, there are also unmarried children. It is particularly necessary to point out families in Category 5 in which the aged live together with their married daughters. This new type of family structure is different from families in the countryside or families in certain areas where "men marry into and live with their brides' families." According to reports, in families of this type, relations between the two generations of fathers-in-law or sons-in-law or relations in the whole family are generally more harmonious.

(2) What is the present status of family relations of the aged? What is actually their family structure or living style after retirement? Opinions have been collected by raising two questions in the questionnaire. These two questions are: "If conditions permit, are you willing to live with your married children (or children who are going to marry)?" and "In your opinion, what should be the main type of living unit for the aged in China at present?" A total of 414 persons answered the first question. The answers are summed up in Table 14. Answers of 512 aged to the second question are summed up in Table 15 below.

[See Table 14]

From the above, it can be seen that 63.5 percent of the aged are willing to live with their children if conditions permit. This proves the fact that relations between the two generations are basically harmonious and that the family structure is stable. As some of the aged say: "I feel happy when I live with my children." In Category 3 of the above table, more than half of the aged are not willing to live with their married children. The main reason for this is that the aged of families in Category 3 are those who have their own incomes, most of whom are younger aged men. They profess to be able to fend for themselves and worry very much about their future family relations (for instance, relations with future daughters-in-law or sons-in-law). Most of the aged of the families in Category 4 (83.3 percent) are willing to live with their children. This fact reflects the special feature of the psychology of the aged of our country: as a man reaches old age, he

Table 14. Opinions of the Aged on Future Living Styles
As Classified in Accordance With the Existing
Living Styles

Existing Living Styles	The Aged Live Alone (1)		Old Couple Live Alone (2)		Live With Unmarried Children (3)		Live With Married Son (4)		Live With Married Daughter (5)		Total	
	No. of Aged	%	No. of Aged	%	No. of Aged	%	No. of Aged	%	No. of Aged	%	No. of Aged	%
Desired Living Style	5	41.7	31	41.3	63	48.5	105	83.3	59	89.3	263	63.5
	7	58.3	44	58.7	67	51.5	21	16.7	7	10.7	151	36.5
Total	12	100	75	100	130	100	126	100	66	100	414	100

is in need of a collective with tender feelings and cordial relations which he can regard as something to depend on in his spiritual and material life. And a collective of this kind is exactly a family of multiple generations. This fact also reflects the fact that in most of the families of the aged, relations between two or even three generations are relatively harmonious. In short, material gathered in this investigation shows that the family structure of most families of the aged in the cities is relatively stable. Only a few of them are in a state of dismemberment. This situation can further be verified by the opinions of the aged with regard to ideal living units for the aged in China at present.

[See Table 15]

From the above table it can be seen that expecting a harmonious multi-generation family to enjoy family happiness remains the ideal of the majority of the aged and it can be expected that in the next 10 to 20 years, the number of families in which the aged live alone will increase. However, families of multiple generations will remain the principal type of family of the aged in the cities.

3. Economic relations of families of the aged

The main economic relations of families of the aged are relations with their children relevant to family support and child raising. At present, most children of the aged are grown up and fewer of the aged still bear the burden of bringing their children up. Economic relations between the aged and their children who either live with them or live separately are analyzed in Tables 16 and 17 as follows.

[See Tables 16 and 17]

From the above two tables, we notice that most of the children of the aged still support their parents no matter whether they live with them or not or what means they use to support them. Children who live with the aged, in particular, directly shoulder the responsibility to support the aged. Only 18.6 percent of the total number of children of this group do not pay anything to the aged. However, even children of this group are under different circumstances. Some of them are still under age while some others have just begun to work. Still others are children of the aged who have better incomes. In short, none of the aged of the more than 600 families has been economically abandoned by their children.

4. Living space of the aged in a family

The statistics of the living space of the aged of 141 families (in 1 residential area) involved in this investigation are summed up as follows:

[See Table 18]

The average per-capita living space of the aged of the 141 families is 0.467 room. Moreover, the room space of the aged of approximately 68 percent of

Table 15. Preferences of the Aged for Living Quarters Available in China

	Old Folks' Homes or Hostels	Nursing Homes	Organizing Family With Married Children	Living Independently	Total
• Number of Persons	94	10	238	170	512
%	18.4	2	46.5	33.2	100

Table 16. Economic Relations Between the Aged And Their Grown-Up Children Living With Them

Classification of Relations	Children Turn Most of Their Wages to the Aged	Pay Board Expenses & Expenses for Feeding Grandchildren	Pay the Aged in Kind	Support the Aged Without Reservation	Pay Nothing to the Aged	Total
Number of Children	170	101	145	100	118	634
%	26.8	15.9	23	15.7	18.6	100

Table 17. Economic Relations Between the Aged And Their Grown-Up Children Living Separately

Classification of Relations	Children Pay to The Aged Regularly	Children Pay to the Aged Irregularly	Pay the Aged in Kind	Pay Nothing to the Aged	Total
Number of Children	170	149	420	519	1,258
%	13.5	11.8	33.4	41.3	100

Table 18. Living Space of 141 Families of the Aged

Classification (No. of Rooms Per Capita)	0.2-0.39 Rooms	0.4 Rooms	0.5 Rooms	0.6-0.7 Rooms	0.75 Rooms	1-1.5 Rooms	2.0 Rooms	Total
Number of Families	20	36	41	19	18	10	2	141
%	14.2	25.5	29.1	13.5	9.2	7.1	1.4	100

these families is less than the average. The reason we have selected a room instead of a square meter as a unit to indicate the dwelling conditions of families of the aged is that the aged need not a lot of room, but a separate and quiet room. At present, most of the aged live with their grandchildren and they cannot take a rest when necessary.

Time Utilization of the Aged

Basically, the time utilization of the aged involves problems such as time arrangements for handling important matters of the day, books and magazines they love to read and their plans after retirement.

1. The major portion of the day arranged by the aged is basically summed up in the arrangements made by men and women residents, working cadres and intellectuals.

[See Table 19]

From Table 19, we can see the approximate time patterns of the lives of the aged. The main hours of a day of the aged women are spent on housework while the aged males spend more time in reading newspapers. Generally speaking, time spent on recreational activities by all the aged seems to be more or less the same and they usually spend little time doing exercises. They do not spend much time on social services.

2. Newspapers and publications the aged like to read. (Omitted from this article.)

3. What do the aged actually plan to do after retirement? It may be said that this is to get an understanding of the life goals of the aged in the near future. The answers of 283 aged persons to this question are shown in Table 20:

[See Table 20]

All of these 42 intellectuals are aged persons who are in active service. Therefore, their "plans" are more oriented to the "future." For this reason, the number of persons who filled in "no plans whatsoever" is even more than that of retired workers. Those who filled in "planning to do a good job in housework to let other people do a still better job" are numerous, but most of them are women. Most of the aged males hope that they can work for a few more years and this kind of thinking is in conformity with that of old intellectuals.

Ideas and Demands of the Aged

Undoubtedly, workers who care about and deal with the aged are eager to know the ideas and demands of the aged. At the same time, the aged themselves also hope to make their demands known to society and the parties concerned. The investigation indicates that social-affair services which the aged thought should be carried out to serve them are listed in the following

Table 19.

Time Arrangement of Old Residents, Retired Workers,
Retired Cadres and Intellectuals for A Day

Time Unit: Hour

Occupation & Sex	Residents (Average Age)				Retired Workers (Average Age)				Retired Cadres (Average Age)				Intellectuals (Average Age)	
	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%	M	%	F	%	M	%
Time Spent On														
Learning to Read Newspapers	1.06	16.1	0.19	2.1	0.75	9.0	0.44	5.5	1.58	21.9	0.59	6.9	2.77	44.0
Housework	1.28	19.5	4.16	45.6	2.00	24.0	3.44	42.6	1.33	18.4	3.15	36.8	0.74	12.2
Educate Children & Grandchildren	0.19	2.9	0.79	8.7	0.92	11.0	0.56	6.9	0.30	4.1	1.22	14.3	0.32	5.3
Shopping	0.69	10.5	0.62	6.8	0.42	5.0	1.13	14.0	0.42	5.8	0.62	7.3	0.20	3.3
Take Exercises	0.63	9.6	0.34	3.7	1.75	21.0	1.06	13.1	1.02	14.1	0.56	6.5	0.49	8.1
Amusement (Movie, Etc.)	1.13	17.2	1.50	16.4	1.67	20.0	1.13	14.0	1.61	22.3	1.42	16.6	1.09	18.1
Chat With Neighbors	1.01	15.4	1.02	11.2	0.29	3.5	0.28	3.5	0.45	6.2	0.93	10.9	0.09	1.5
Social Services	0.58	8.8	0.44	4.8	0.29	3.5	0.03	0.3	0.50	6.9	0.06	0.7	0.23	3.8
Others			0.06	0.7	0.25	3.0							0.10	1.7
Total Hours	6.57	100	9.12	100	8.34	100	8.07	100	7.21	100	8.55	100	6.03	100
Number of Persons Participate	54		169		29		19		66		46		41	

M=Male F=Female

Plans of the Aged After Retirement

Table 20.

	1. Willing to Work For A Few More Years	2. Do Some Temporary Work to Subsidize Family	3. Do A Good Job at Home to Let Other People Do Still Better	4. Parti- cipate in Volun- tary Services	5. Recu- perate & Cure Disease	6. Write Books	7. Enjoy Remain- ing Years	8. No Plan	9. Others
Number of Workers	39	17	109	4	35		22	13	2
Number of Intellectuals	11	1		3	4	7		15	1

order: clubs for the aged must be set up in order to enrich the spiritual lives of the aged; the medical care problems for the aged must be resolved earnestly; departments rendering services to the aged must be set up; difficulties encountered by the aged in riding on mass transportation facilities must be solved in order to help them utilize mass transportation; and the aged must be organized to do whatever work they can afford with their residual energy. Both social and life insurance programs are also demanded by the aged.

Except for the specific difficulties of each individual, the common difficulties encountered by most of them have a certain relationship with the social welfare activities demanded by the aged as mentioned above. Mainly these difficulties are visits to a doctor, the housing problem and services needed to maintain a decent life.

Some Questions Which Are Worth Our Attention

The results of the investigation into various situations of the aged are stated basically as above. However, after conducting this investigation, we felt that at least the questions below must be brought to the attention of parties concerned.

(1) The trend of development of the aged in the future: since this area belongs to a rising city which is newly built and developed, the proportion of the aged population is, therefore, relatively low. However, if we think that the proportion of the aged population is relatively low at present and that the problem of the aged population will not become serious in the future, it will definitely lead to a miscalculation. Because people who moved into the newly developed areas of this kind in the 1950's make up a greater portion of the population, a considerable number of them will, therefore, reach the retirement age simultaneously and they will enter the old-age stage one after another in a short time. For this reason, it is possible that in areas of this kind, there will be a sudden increase in the aged population in future years. According to the investigation conducted in this area, the aged population of the six residential areas will increase by more than 200 percent in the next 5 years. In 1995, the aged population will be five times as great as it is now. Moreover, an obvious difference between the old-age population in the future and that at present is that the overwhelming majority of them will be retired professional workers. Even though the aged of this kind will themselves encounter no serious financial problems, a large number of professional workers almost simultaneously retiring one after another within a very short period of time will inevitably bring about a serious problem of the sudden necessity to replace the professional labor force. At the same time, the problem of family support will also face a rapid change. So far as the aged population as a whole is concerned, this is the most important problem involved in the investigation carried out this time which we must bring to the attention of the parties concerned.

(2) Although a considerable number of the aged in this area do not have any retirement income, there are very few of them whose means of livelihood are

not assured. Even though there are aged of this kind, the civil administration department of the government or enterprises they are related to are ready to give them a certain allowance for living expenses. At present, the most important problem of the aged in this area, no matter whether they receive a retirement income or not, is the medical problem. The overwhelming majority of the aged who receive no retirement income can be subsidized at only half of the amount of their medical expenses and some of them have to pay their medical expenses in full. Even the aged who have a retirement income are afraid of becoming ill. In our investigation, 22.7 percent of the aged said in their answers that they do not go to see a doctor in time. The main reason why these aged do not go to see doctors in time is that the procedure for seeing a doctor is too complicated (64 percent of the aged are in this category). From outpatient registration to making payments for medicine, they have to go through a series of formalities and they must rush back and forth. The aged really cannot stand it. This is the reason why the aged are earnestly asking that a special outpatient department be set up to serve the aged (they account for 36.8 percent of the total number of the aged involved in this investigation) and to give priority to the aged to see the doctor (they account for 45.4 percent of the total).

(3) The overwhelming majority of the aged lack the opportunity to participate in organized recreational activities or to do exercises. As revealed in this investigation, very few people do scheduled exercises. At the same time, viewed from the time arrangements of the aged for a whole day, they are busy in taking care of housework. Some of the aged even have nothing to do after retirement. On the other hand, some enterprises and public agencies have set up clubs for retired cadres and workers with public funds, yet these clubs have not been fully utilized. For this reason, utilizing the existing facilities for the good of the aged of the whole society in order to vitalize their lives and launching activities in various areas in an organized way in order to promote both the physical and the mental health of the aged in an all-round way may really mean killing two birds with one stone.

(4) A certain number of the aged involved in this investigation expressed the hope that they may be allowed to work a few more years. Judged by the health condition of most of the aged, it seems possible for them to work for a few more years (the ratio can be found from figures shown in the various relevant tables). Moreover, according to the actual conditions of retirement in the past, we notice that most of the retired workers and cadres did not at that time retire at the retirement age. Therefore, the question of giving full play to the residual energies of the retired workers and cadres is a question which will be beneficial not only to society but to their own health as well. If the aged have nothing to do all day long, or if they no longer have an objective to strive for in their lives, they themselves will gradually become senile.

(5) At present, a considerable number of the aged still rely financially on their children. Even though these children still can follow the social ethics of paying their respects to the aged and support their parents, the aged of the future in the cities still hope that their livelihoods during

their remaining years can be better assured. For this reason, working out a practical and feasible social insurance program to guarantee the livelihoods of a certain number of the aged who do not have a fixed income or pension is still a very urgent matter.

(6) With regard to the question of whether the aged are able to take care of their own daily lives, 86.9 percent of the aged involved in this investigation said that they can take care of their own lives, while 10.6 percent of them replied that they can take care of only some of their daily affairs and 1.8 percent of them said that they are not at all able to take care of their daily lives. The remainder are those who lie in bed all year round. Even though the majority of the aged are able to manage their own daily lives, the population of the future generation will be smaller and it is likely that there will be as many children at their side as there is now. Therefore, the extent to which the aged can take care of themselves will be greatly affected. At present, the aged involved in this investigation have already encountered difficulties in such matters as seeing a doctor, utilizing mass transportation facilities, shopping for rice and flour, moving gas tanks and so forth. Therefore, starting services for the aged in the cities and developing trades of this kind have also become an increasingly urgent need along with the increase in the population of the aged in the cities.

This investigation has still been limited to reaching an understanding of the general situation of the aged in the cities in a relatively comprehensive way. As the study of gerontology becomes more penetrating, investigations to be carried out in the future will definitely be able to reflect the problems and situations of the aged in a deeper-going and more systematized way. We wholeheartedly expect more studies in this respect to appear before us.

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CSO: 4005/475

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CITATIONS FOR JINAN MILITARY REGION INTELLECTUALS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Cai Guilin [5591 2710 2651]: "Jinan Military Region Logistics Intellectuals Cited for Contributions"]

[Text] Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party committees at all levels of the Jinan Military Region Logistics department have been steadily clearing out the influence of "Left" ideas, and have conscientiously implemented the Party's policies on intellectuals. In all, 801 intellectuals have been recruited as Party members; over 260 intellectuals have been selected to strengthen the leading bodies of divisions and regiments; 4 million yuan have been allocated to construct over 33,000 square meters of housing, improving housing conditions for intellectuals; and proper solutions have been found to intellectuals' problems of spouses being separated from each other, employment for their family members, and schooling for their children. The Party's policies on intellectuals have warmed the hearts of the broad masses of intellectuals and greatly aroused the intellectuals' enthusiasm for work. In the past 6 years, 632 awards for achievements in scientific research have been received, including 1 national invention award, and 2 army-wide first place and 9 second-place awards. In all, 32 various monographs have been published, and over 8,000 scholarly papers written, over 5,300 of which were used by various periodicals.

To reflect the Party's concern, cherishing, and support for intellectuals, to commend the advanced, and to further motivate the broad masses of intellectuals, the logistics department convened a congress of intellectuals on 11 to 13 February in Jinan.

12934

CSO: 4005/724

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MAJOR CHANGES IN JINAN MILITARY REGION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "On the Eve of the Spring Festival, Deputy Political Commissar Pan Qiqi [3382 0796 3823] Announces to Reporters that Jinan Military Region Underwent 10 Major Changes Last Year"]

[Text] On the morning of February 14, Deputy Political Commissar Pan Qiqi of the Jinan Military Region, at an informal discussion with news reporters, happily announced 10 major changes achieved by Jinan Military Region in the building of the army's modernization and standardization. These 10 changes are as follows:

1. Party style has improved markedly, and this pleases the masses. Since the beginning of Party rectification, the Party style in Jinan Military Region has improved markedly; the total number of letters and visits received fell 41.5 percent from 1983. In 1984, a total of 2,826 students from military academies and colleges were recruited, all of whom adhere strictly to regulations in their work, putting to an end such unhealthy tendencies as showing excessive accommodation and getting in through the "back door." The unhealthy tendency of using public funds for extravagant consumption has, on the whole, been halted.
2. Construction at the grassroots level has been further strengthened, and all kinds of accidents have greatly declined. In 1984 the number of accidents in Jinan Military Region arising from administrative negligence declined 43 percent from last year, making the 1984 figure the lowest in 30 years; the yearly figure for political incidents was the lowest in 20 years.
3. Combat readiness training work has achieved new successes in the reform. In 1984, reform of training in all armies within the region made new achievements, cadre training and contract training made new advances, school training made new progress, and training effectiveness was more apparent. The various units made a good showing in firing practice with weapons of various kinds--small infantry arms, artillery, armored forces, and 40mm rocket launchers. In building for communications combat readiness, an underground cable laying project completed by our region was judged the first communications cable project to be excellent in all respects in thirty years in the entire army.

4. Great successes have been scored in the study of scientific knowledge and elementary education. Last year, Jinan Military Region completed one year ahead of schedule its task of junior middle school rotational training for "two unders" cadres (age under 40 and education under junior middle school level). In addition, over 3,400 cadres reached the level of senior middle school graduation, and over 6,000 cadres received certificates of completion for college course work in individual subject areas.
5. Large numbers of personnel whose expertise can serve both the army and the locality have grown up rapidly in the army. The entire region has run over 5,200 specialized technical courses of all kinds, attended by over 92,700 cadre and soldiers, of which over 46,000 received technical certificates.
6. Joint army-civilian activities to build socialist spiritual civilization and culture are seeing new development. Of the over 2,400 existing joint projects in the military region, 1,070 were awarded the title of advanced unit by the various provinces, cities and counties. Joint army-civilian projects in cities grew from 270 in the previous year to 490.
7. The broad masses of officers and men have been actively participating in socialist economic construction with a high level of political zeal. Last year support was given to over 200 large-scale local engineering projects in the whole region, and over 95,000 working days were put in. In particular, the support given to projects at the Shengli oilfields, after initial successes, received praise from leading comrades of the central authorities.
8. Stress has been resolutely laid on grassroots logistics construction to do everything possible to free the troops from worry and solve difficulties for them. Units throughout the region raised their own funds and solved over 400 real problems for grassroots units. The military region is also planning to provide special funds this year to solve over 400 urgent problems for grassroots units.
9. The production situation is better than in previous years, and economic results are improving rapidly. From January to August 1984, factories made into enterprises in the Jinan Military Region realized profits 60 percent over those made in the same period the previous year. Military-run factories realized profits 29.3 percent over those made in the same period the previous year. The high-pressure gear oil pump developed by Plant 7423, as appraised by the state Ministry of Machine-building Industry, comes up to present international standards.
10. Family planning work in Jinan Military Region is developing away from empirical management in the direction of scientific management. Our region's late marriage, birth control, single child, and birth control rates have all been over 99.75 percent for five consecutive years. Last year we were named an advanced unit in family planning in the whole army and attended a national conference for advanced representatives in family planning.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN MILITARY REGION VICE-COMMANDER GREETES NEW YEAR

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Jinan Military Region Deputy Commander Bai Bin Delivers Radio and Television Speech to Extend Holiday Greetings to Army and People"]

[Text] On Spring Festival Eve, Deputy Commander Bai Bin [4101 2430] of the Jinan Military Region delivered a Spring Festival radio and television speech. On behalf of the Jinan Military Region Party Committee and leading bodies, he extended holiday greetings to the Shandong CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Government, and all the people of the province, expressed loving solicitude toward the broad masses of militiamen, demobilized armymen and those transferred to civilian work, disabled armymen, and families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, and extended warm greetings to all the officers and men of army, navy, and air force units stationed in Shandong, wishing all a happy new year and good health.

Comrade Bai Bin said: Under the new historical conditions, Shandong Province's Party and government bodies at all levels and the masses are further carrying forward the glorious tradition of the old revolutionary bases during the war years in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment of families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, giving enthusiastic help and energetic support to the army. Party and government bodies at all levels and the masses are actively launching activities in the new situation to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents. During the past year, Party organizations, government and schools, and scientific and technical units at all levels have been helping the troops through various means to study scientific knowledge and basic education in order to develop qualified army personnel whose expertise can help the locality. In towns and countryside throughout the province, a great many advanced units and model figures who "use their intelligence to support the army have sprung up". This has promoted the development in depth of work in having troops study scientific knowledge and basic education and in developing qualified army personnel whose expertise can help the locality. At the same time, all over the province a great deal of work has been done in implementing the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, in making arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work, in handling the transfer of cadres' dependents and children, and so on. This had had a very good effect in strengthening the development of the army. On behalf of

all the officers and men of the PLA stationed in Shandong, I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the people of the province, and to Party organizations and government at all levels.

Bai Bin said: In the new year, we should conscientiously take up the sacred task of building and defending our country, and energetically take part in key engineering projects such as the Shengli oilfields as well as the building of various public welfare projects, and make new contributions to the great cause of the four modernizations; we must continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of our army in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and launch more thoroughgoing and widespread activities to build spiritual civilization together with the people; we must continue to adhere to emulating Lei Feng in doing good deeds, to bring about a basic change for the better in the general mood of society as soon as possible, and to further consolidate and strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in the new situation. All the officers and men of the armed forces must take the concern and support of the Party and government organizations and the people of Shandong Province as a strong motivating force in promoting the development of the army, and make great efforts to improve the combat strength of the army, and satisfactorily complete the tasks entrusted to us by the Party and the people. May the army and the people, united as one, exert ourselves in the struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks put forward at the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, for the great leap of the Chinese nation, for the vitalization of Shandong's industry, and for thousands upon thousands of families to become well off through industrious work!

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JINAN MILITARY REGION COMFORT GROUP FOR NEW YEAR

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and Jinan Military Region Party Committee Hold Spring Festival Comfort Get-Together for Veteran Cadres; Enthusiastically and Confidently Strive for New Victories in the Restructuring of the Economic System and the Building of the Army; Comrade Li Chang'an Hosts Get-Together, Comrades Su Yiran and Rao Shoukun Extend Spring Festival Greetings on behalf of Provincial Party Committee and Military Region Party Committee to Over 2,000 Veteran Cadres Present"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon (18 February) in the provincial gymnasium, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the Jinan Military Region Party Committee held a Spring Festival comfort get-together for veteran cadres, extending Spring Festival greetings to veteran cadres of the locality and the army and wishing them health and long life.

Attending the get-together were:

Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Chairman Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544], Provincial Party Committee Secretary and Governor Liang Buting [2733 2975 1656], Jinan Military Region Commander Rao Shoukun and Political Commissar Chen Renhong [7115 0088 3163];

CPC Central Committee member Xiao Han [5135 1383], Central Advisory Commission members Bai Rubing [4101 1172 0393], Zhao Lin [6392 2651], and King Shiquan [1313 4258 3123], and Central Discipline Inspection Commission member Fan Zhaoli [5400 2600 0448], who were currently in Jinan;

Leading comrades of the Provincial Party Committee, Provincial Advisory Commission, Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Provincial Government, and Provincial People's Political Consultative Congress, Lu Maozeng [7120 2021 2582], Li Chang'an [2621 2490 1344], Li Zhen [2621 2182], Jiang Chunyun [1203 2504 0061], Yang Yanyin [2799 5888 6892], Zhou Zhenxing [0719 2182 5281], Feng Lizu [7458 4539 2469], Zheng Weimin [6774 0251 3046], Xu Shulin [1776 1065 2651], Gao Keting [7559 0344 0080], Wang Jinshan [3769 6855 1472], Wu Kaizhang [2976 7030 4545], Wang Runzhai [3769 3387 7872], Liu Zhongqian [0491 5883 0467], Wang Zhongyin [3769 5883 7299], Li Farong [2621 4099 2837], Sun Shuzhi [1327 1859 0037], Yuan Bo

[5913 3134], Qin Hezhen [4440 0735 3791], Xu Leijian [1776 7191 0256], Chen Lei [7115 7191], Zhang Zhusheng [1728 4554 3932], Xu Jianchun [1776 1696 2504], Lin Ping [2651 5493], Yang Jieren [2799 0094 0086], Wang Baomin [3769 1405 3046], Liu Gan [0491 1626], Lu Hong [4151 3163], Ma Changgui [7456 7022 6311], Ma Lianli [7456 6647 4409], Song Yimin [1345 0001 3046], Zhang Jingtao [1728 2417 3614], Zhu Qimin [2621 1142 3046], Li Zichao [2621 1311 6389] Zhou Xingfu [0719 2502 1133], Li Sijing [2621 1835 2417], Zhang Weicen [1728 5588 1478], Tian Haishan [3944 3189 1472], Xu Wenyan [1776 2429 0954], and Ding Fangming [0002 2455 2494];

Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region Zhang Feng [1728 1496], Li Suiying [2621 3606 5391], Bai Bin [4101 2430], Pan Qiqi [3382 0796 3823], Zhang Zhi [1728 1807], Ren Sizhong [0117 1835 1813], Xu Zhongyu [1776 0112 4416], and Shen Hongyi [3088 7703 3015];

Veteran comrades of the locality Gao Qiyun, Li Uy'ang, Li Lin, Bai Yanbo, Wang Weiqun, Wang Xing, Feng Lejin, Sun Hanqing, Li Guangde, and Chen Fengjiu;

Veteran comrades of Jinan Military Region Ouyang Ping, Fu Jiaxuan, Chen Meizao, Zuo Qi, Li Bo, He Zhiyuan, Zhao Bing'an, Fang Zheng, Zhou Shuiduo, Li Kelin, Chen Zhongmei, Tong Guogui, Zhang Jiguang, Liu Ruxian, Zhao Fang, and Kong Ruiyun;

Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region Air Force Zhang Yonggeng [1728 7167 5105], Lin Jigui [2651 1015 6311], Zhang Zhenxian [1728 2182 0341], and veteran comrades of the Jinan Military Region Air Force Guan Shengzhi, Wang Xiangxiong, Xia Boxun, and Liu Ying.

The get-together was hosted by Comrade Li Chang'an.

Comrades Su Yiran and Rao Shoukun spoke at the get-together. On behalf of the Provincial Party Committee and Jinan Military Region Party Committee, respectively, they expressed loving solicitude and holiday greetings to the veteran comrades. In their speeches, they reviewed the gratifying achievements of the past year in local and army building, and resolved to strive enthusiastically and confidently together with the veteran comrades for new victories in the restructuring of the economic system and the building of the army to greet the next bountiful, joyous Spring Festival.

At the get-together, over 2,000 veteran comrades animatedly watched an exciting program of entertainment.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN MR FORUM ON SUPPORTING FAMILIES OF ARMYMEN

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government Hold Forum on Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Armymen and Martyrs; Do a More Careful, Thoroughgoing, and Solid Job of Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Armymen and Martyrs"]

[Text] On February 14 in the South Suburbs Guesthouse, the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Government held a forum on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs [SAGPTFRAM] to take further steps to check up on and plan SAGPTFRAM work, stressing the need to carry forward the fine tradition and carry out SAGPTFRAM work in a more careful, thoroughgoing, and solid manner.

Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544] and Provincial Party Committee Deputy Secretary and Vice Governor Li Zhen [2621 2182], Jinan Military Region Deputy Chief of Staff Lu Junyi [7120 0193 5030], and Provincial Military District Political Commissar Xu Shulin [1776 1065 2651] attended and spoke at the forum. Also in attendance were concerned departments of leading bodies directly under the province and of Jinan Military Region, as well as responsible comrades of some prefectures, cities, and military subdistricts.

The conference fully affirmed the achievements of our province in SAGPTFRAM work during the past few years, pointed out that in the new situation it is of the utmost significance to do a good job of SAGPTFRAM work, and asked party committees and the government at all levels to strengthen their leadership so as to add to the achievements and overcome deficiencies, and thus to push SAGPTFRAM work forward to a new stage. Thoroughgoing and careful ideological and political work must be carried out in a down-to-earth manner in order to further make clear to the broad masses and cadres that the security of the country and the successful building of the four modernizations cannot be assured without the people's own army. The various SAGPTFRAM policies must be conscientiously implemented, and positive steps must be taken to help the servicemen and their families who are entitled to special care solve their real problems and difficulties in the areas of production, day-to-day living, and schooling for their children, so as to relieve our people's own army

of problems back at home and allow them to keep their minds on their army work. Widespread and thoroughgoing joint army-civilian activities to build the country should be launched to carry forward the new type of relationship between the army and the people of close unity, mutual support, and building the four modernizations together. The conference stressed that every locality should consider it a priority during the Spring Festival period to carry out SAGPTFRAM activities and to pay careful attention to doing so. At the same time, we must make such activities become a regular institution, initiating a new situation in SAGPTFRAM work in the new year.

Staff Commentary

[Commentary: "Do an Even Better Job of Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Armymen and Martyrs"]

[Text] In the new situation, doing a good job of SAGPTFRAM work and strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity is of great significance in advancing and safeguarding the building of the four modernizations.

The People's Liberation Army is our country's great wall of steel. Over the past few years, officers and men of the PLA stationed in our province not only have made outstanding achievements in strengthening the revolutionization, standardization, and modernization of the army, but have also made new contributions in the areas of developing joint army-civilian activities to build socialist spiritual civilization, in enthusiastically training qualified army personnel whose expertise can help both the army and the locality, in energetically using their intelligence to help the people, and in developing new relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Especially in the areas of safeguarding and supporting the four modernizations, the broad ranks of officers and men, not afraid of difficulties and hardships, nor shedding blood and giving their lives, have made many moving heroic achievements, and a whole group of heroic model figures have emerged who have performed new feats of merit for the people. Their glorious achievements are a source of pride for our country as well as for the people of our province. They have proved themselves to be the country's stabilizing great wall of steel, the worthy sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, the most beloved members of the new generation.

All levels of government of our province and the broad masses of the people have a fine tradition of loving and supporting our army men. In the new year, all localities in the province should constantly strengthen and improve SAGPTFRAM work and conscientiously implement the various policies of special care to disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen in accordance with the wishes of the provincial Party committee and the provincial people's government, and do an even better job of SAGPTFRAM work in all areas. In particular, concrete steps should be taken to help family members of volunteer servicemen from the countryside to develop production and to become well-off through hard work, to help them solve their real difficulties in production and daily living, and arouse the masses to support the building of the army through real actions of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs.

The People's Liberation Army is a model of supporting and safeguarding the building of the four modernizations; it is a fine example for the broad masses to follow. We should learn with open minds from the PLA, and do an even more thoroughgoing, solid, and effective job of SAGPTFRAM work.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMMAND TRAINING FOR MILITIA CADRES

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Zhang Weiping [1728 5898 1627] and Zhang Changrong [1728 2490 2837]: "Jingzhou Military Subdistrict Trains Militia Cadres to Develop Their Commanding Abilities and Fighting Skills"]

[Text] In the severe winter cold, a bone-chilling wind was blowing from the north. On the historical battle field where General Guan Yunzhang [7070 7189 7002] once rode to come to the rescue of his liege lord, Liu Bei [0491 0271]--the Mountain Ba Ling [0360 1545] in Jiangling County, with gun smoke rolling and artillery fire rumbling, fully armed militia, under the cover of "tanks," charged "enemy" positions. This maneuver organized by the Jingzhou Military Subdistrict was to test the abilities of the militia to conduct independent operations.

The military subdistrict had come to the conclusion that wars in the future will be three-dimensional; local militia forces can not always count on the support of regular field armies; therefore, it is necessary to reform the cadres training: They dropped the out of date practice of concentrating on training in basic fighting skills such as target practice, hand grenade throwing and individual combat training and neglecting the combat command training; and devoted efforts to develop cadres' abilities to conduct operations. For this purpose, they implemented a thorough reform in the cadre training program. In the district camp training, started early December last year, with a new approach of complementing theory with practice and individual drill with team training and teaching cadres methods and tactics to lead squads, platoons and companies as well as specialized knowledge of the technical areas such as tank, artillery and signal troops was adopted. Then they marched cadre trainees out for field exercises; the trainees were assigned as Red Army unit commanders of infantry, artillery, signal troops, heavy machine guns, antiaircraft machine guns and tanks in the exercise, the regular army officers acted as exercise inspectors and purposefully set tough case problems to test the cadre trainees' abilities to conduct operations independently. Based on what they had achieved, they again arranged a combined exercise involving all arms using the same approach. After nearly two months' intensive training, the cadres learned the basics of how to command in the battle field. To evaluate the effectiveness of this winter training, Jingzhou military subdistrict organized a troop tactical maneuver in which the forces were led by militia cadres; the results of this maneuver were highly satisfactory and the higher level organs were deeply impressed.

25 June 1985

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMPUTER EXPERT AT RADAR INSTITUTE CITED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Article: "New Year Brought Happiness to Associate Professor Wang Zhangyin"]

[Text] Wu Zuyou [0702 4436 0107] of the Air Force Radar Institute reports: The party committee of the Air Force Radar Institute passed a decision on January 11th to award Associate Professor Wang Zhangyin [3769 7022 5255], principal instructor of the microcomputer training class in the Self-pace Program of the Central Television Station Correspondence School, a third class merit.

Wang Zhangyin was elected, previously, in the Radar Institute, as a Diligent and Earnest Model Teacher for his devotion to cultivation of microcomputer science professionals and awarded, by the air force High Command, the honorary title "Outstanding Intellectual" and a raise granting him the compensations equivalent to that of a full professor.

Associate Professor Wang is the Associate Director of the Computer Science Teaching and Research Laboratory, Air Force Radar Institute. In the past 2 years, he also taught at the Microcomputer Training Class of the Hubei Telecommunications Association; Wang Zhangyin together with other members of the faculty and staff, were responsible for training more than 1,400 microcomputer instructors, engineers and technicians for colleges and research organizations in Hubei and Wuhan area. Early last year, when the Microcomputer Training Class in the Self-pace Program of the Central Television Station Correspondence School co-sponsored by China Scientific and Technological Popularization Association, Central Television Station, China Communication Association and Hubei Telecommunication Association, was still in the planning stage he was appointed the Section Chief of Studies and principal instructor; thus, had been in charge of compiling and editing the teaching material of more than 1 million words. The Microcomputer Training Class began at the end of last year, the national enrollment exceeded 150,000, nearly half of them coming from engineering and technical fields.

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SPRING FESTIVAL MEETING IN SHANDONG

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Wenming [1203 2429 2494]: "Provincial and Provincial Military District Leading Bodies Hold Spring Festival Get-Together; Army and Government, Army and Civilians Recount Their Inseparability"]

[Text] On the evening of 16 February, leading bodies of the province and the provincial military district held a Spring Festival get-together in the guesthouse of the provincial military district offices to celebrate the joyous lunar new year.

Attending the get-together were Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and First Political Commissar of the Provincial Military District Su Yiran [5685 3015 3544], Provincial Party Committee Deputy Secretaries Lu Maozeng [7120 2021 2582], and Li Chang'an [2621 2490 1344], Provincial Party Committee Deputy Secretary and Vice Governor Li Zhen [2621 2182], Chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission Gao Keting [7559 0344 0080] and Vice Chairmen Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang, Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Wang Zhongyin [3769 5883 7299], Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Qin Hezhen [4440 0735 3791], Provincial Political Consultative Congress Chairman Li Zichao [2621 1311 6389], Shandong Provincial Chinese Communist Party Committee Standing Committee Member and Provincial Military District Political Commissar Xu Shulin [1776 1065 2651], Provincial Military District Commander Liu Yude [0491 3768 1795], and other leading comrades of the province and the provincial military district.

Yesterday evening the guesthouse of the provincial military district offices, decorated with lanterns and colored streamers, was permeated with a joyous holiday atmosphere. Leading comrades of the provincial Party, government, and army gathered under one roof, extended holiday greetings to one another, and recounted to one another their inseparability, determining to go forward hand in hand in the new year to win new successes in the building of the four modernizations and to double production ahead of schedule and bring prosperity to the people.

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SHANDONG LEADERS MAKE SPRING FESTIVAL COMFORT VISITS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Carry on the Revolutionary Tradition, Strive for Greater Glory; Provincial Party and Government Leaders Go Out to Convey Sympathy and Solicitude to Families of Martyrs and Armymen"]

[Text] From 13 to 15 February, leaders from the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government, and the Provincial Political Consultative Congress, Zhou Zhenxing [0719 2128 5281], Yang Yanyin [2799 5888 6892], Xu Jianchun [1776 1696 2504], Lu Hong [4151 3163], Ma Lianli [7456 6647 4409], and Ding Fangming [0002 2455 2494], led comfort groups which made special trips to Yinan, Feicheng, Zouping, Changqing, and Qihe Counties, and to the Lizia District of Jinan to visit and convey sympathy and solicitude to families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, disabled army men, and old persons enjoying the five guarantees [food, clothing, medical care, housing, and burial expenses] and to extend Spring Festival greetings.

In each place the comfort groups visited, they made house-by-house visits to the families of martyrs and army men and those of disabled army men, called on dependents of army men fighting on the Yunnan frontline, and went down to the old folks' homes to extend greetings to old persons enjoying the five guarantees. Some groups even convened special informal discussions to convey to them the loving solicitude of provincial Party and government leading bodies, to find out about their production and daily living situations, and to present them with gifts.

In the old revolutionary base of Yinan, the comfort groups paid visits to 82-year-old Auntie Ming Deying, the "Red Sister" of those days, and to Li Jiakai, model front supporter of the Huai-Hai Campaign.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AIR FORCE'S CIVILIAN WORK

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Li Juming [2621 5112 3046], and Liang Xia [5328 1115]: "Answering the Critical Call of National Development, The City of Wuhan and The Air Force in Wuhan Military Region Collaborate in National Construction Programs and Achieve Many Great Successes"]

[Text] To advance the four modernizations, the City of Wuhan and the air force units in Wuhan military region [MR] have joined forces to reform the urban economic system and achieved many successes through mutual support. The Political Department of the PLA, the air force party committee and the Hubei provincial party committee affirmed their achievements.

The city of Wuhan and the Wuhan MR Air Force initiated their joint-effort construction program at a few chosen spots, then gradually spreaded out into an unbroken surface, an approach of starting from the easy to the difficult and complicated, and smaller projects to larger ones. The Wuhan city government and the Wuhan air force leading organ, after thorough discussions, decided to finally form a joint-effort construction alliance or hook-up so as to bring about full cooperation and complement each other; in the past year or so, their joint-effort program had been crowned with successes, brought remarkable economic growth and prosperity to the community.

First, there are more and more cultivating units established jointly by the military and the people. The number of cooperating points has risen from 272 in 1982 to 694 of last year, an increase of more than 1-fold; the continuous development of civilized villages led to the births of civilized counties, civilized streets and civilized towns. Secondly, a growing number of joint-effort projects are devoted national constructions, on an ever increasing scale, involving water, land and aerial objectives and integrating enterprises of all sizes. A third gain is the upgrading of cadres' education to college level and the establishment of different levels, multi-oriented teaching and training system. Today, 37.5 percent of the cadres in the district either possess a college education or are in the process of receiving one. The fourth is the opening of training classes to cultivate skilled military and civilian personnel; more than 21,000 enlisted men are currently enrolled in over 1,400 training classes co-sponsored by the military and local authorities; approximately 16,500 of them have learned one or more trades.

The Wuhan MR Air Force has shifted the point of emphasis of the joint-effort program from social services to supporting the national economic development and given specific instruction to direct the development from rural villages to towns to cities with the approach of stressing continuous reform and innovation. They have taken measures to consolidate and further develop the gains of the joint-effort program as well.

A conference, sponsored by the Wuhan MR Air Force, on the theme of supporting national economic development and reaching deep to expand the joint-effort program of the military and the people took place in Wuchang on the 25th. Leading comrades of the party, civil authority and military commands in the Wuhan district, representatives from the general headquarters of the political department the PLA, Air Force leading organs and Air Force units in other districts attended this meeting.

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"STREAMLINING" IN HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Xiong Yan [3574 3596] and Fan Baoshun [5400 0202 7311]:

"Provincial Military District Implements Organization-Streamlining Education with the Rectification and Learning Movement; Perform Three Piercings--to Rid of Traditional Thoughts; Make Three Cuts--to Abolish Extra Organizations"]

[Text] The party committee and organs of Hubei military district [MD] have specified the rectification and reorganization of the district administrative bodies as an important goal in the Rectification and Study Movement. As of January 26, 18 extra departments had been abolished, moving the streamlining task 1 step nearer to success.

The provincial MD realized the previous mistake of following abolishing with establishing in reorganizations and this time, they stressed the importance of eliminating similar obsolescent concepts, and focusing on the cause of trendsetting problems, performed three piercings in quick succession:

The first piercing is to correct the misconception that in order to get work done it is obligatory to first set up a large organization. The second one is to rid ourselves of the obsolescent thinking that "sheer weight of numbers can make up deficiencies in equipment." The third piercing is to eliminate "specialization" in the command system of the MD.

In order to give further impetus to the men, they followed up without delay by making "three consecutive cuts":

--Abolish all the so called committees and leadership teams which existed in names only and have no clearly assigned duties. The 15 existing committees and leadership teams have all been abolished but 3: the Provincial MD Security Committee, Senior Citizens Physical Fitness Association and Patriotic Sanitation Committee, because of their critical functions. The daily work, formerly managed by these abolished offices, are allocated to concerned departments in the same manner as the system of division of authority and sharing the responsibility of the collective leadership of the provincial party committee; no full-time personnel is assigned exclusively for handling these jobs.

--Five extra departments were abolished. No new departments will be created to take over their functions, which have been divided among organic branches.

--To thoroughly carry out the ruling of the party Central Committee prohibiting party, government and military personnel from engaging in commercial activities, the business of the Reconstruction Trading Company, sponsored by the provincial MD, had been suspended. Military personnel attached to this trading company have been transferred back to their original units.

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CALL FOR EXPANDED CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES BY AIR FORCE

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Leading Comrade of the Air Force Political Department Calls for Expanding Joint-Effort Construction Program of the Air Force and the People in Wuhan"]

[Text] Bi Hao [3968 8510], Director of the Political Department of the Air Force, said on the 28th that the Air Force in Wuhan Military Region has made great progress in the joint-effort construction program of the military and the people, however, he expected them to keep up the good work and make further progress: in addition, the Air Force as a whole and other services of the PLA should also learn and expand on the achievements of the Wuhan Air Force; inspiring and worthy outstanding model units and individuals will be singled out for praise and by learning from them, we can raise the joint-effort construction program of the Air Force and the people to an even higher level of success.

Bi Hao attributed the success of the joint-effort construction program to the following merits it carries: patronage lent by the leadership, they realized that the joint-effort construction program contributes to the advance of the four modernizations, helps strengthen the national defense in the new era, in addition, by making good use of the resources of the military to perform solid and visible community services with long-lasting benefits to the people to show our appreciation to the community serves to better the cooperations of the military with local authorities and with the people.

Bi Hao made the above speech in the joint-effort construction program conference sponsored by the Wuhan Air Force and the City government of Wuhan. He asked the Air Force to make more concrete contributions in this year's joint-effort construction program. This meeting, scheduled for 5 days, will close today.

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NEW PATH FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yu Yousan [0151 0645 0005]: "Defense Technology Made Available for Civilian Use, Technology Developed by the Military, Shared with the People--defense industry in Hubei has created a new path, production of military and consumer goods achieved record results"]

[Text] In its restructuring of the economic system, the provincial defense industry has created a new path: defense technologies have been transferred for civilian use, technologies developed by the military are now being shared with the people. The people complement the military while the military puts the welfare of the people first. In 1984, the output of the entire defense industry system was 29.3 percent in excess of the planned target, a growth of 23.6 percent from that of the year before; the production of military and consumer goods reached a record high and was 1 year ahead of schedule to achieve the goal of the "sixth 5-year plan."

In recent years, the defense industry system, on the premise of fulfilling the military orders first, has also strived to develop consumer goods production lines. Approximately one third of the variety of the consumer goods produced by more than 30 military material manufacturing outfits had been either directly converted or slightly modified from their military counterparts. Chang Jiang [7022 3068] electricity generating plant had turned nearly 80 percent of its total output into consumer goods converted from military origins; last year, its output and profit, both achieved record results. The defense factories are actively developing new consumer goods following the principles of market demands and applying existing dual-purpose technologies. As of today, 35 participating factories had developed and manufactured 79 new products for civilian uses and all of the new products had brought in considerable profits. For example, Wan Shan [5502 1472] Special Vehicle Factory and Jiang Bei [3068 0554] Machine Factory had made a business about-face by producing station wagons and vans with double-row passenger seats and leaped from being a money-losing enterprise that ate up 3 million yuan of government subsidies annually into a profit-yielding one and turned into more than 15.4 million yuan of profit tax.

In order to accelerate the transfer of defense technologies for consumer goods productions and better serve the needs of the four modernizations, the

provincial national defense industry system had established a "National Defense Scientific Technology and Industry Service Center"; participating enterprising and business organizations has set up 13 technology development companies and technical service departments, over the years, for transferring technologies to local manufacturers and consulting services. In the second half of last year, the defense industry system formed, one after another, a total of six military and civilian associated, joint corporations to further develop defense-related scientific technologies and industry with the goal of mass producing new, key defense equipment through specialized and fully coordinated lines.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING IN HUBEI--Thirty-nine local draft offices of Western Hubei Autonomous Prefectures, Yingcheng County and others carried out last year's conscript recruiting so effectively that their performance fully met the instruction of no accidents and no rejects. Among them, the 9 draft offices, including those of Yichang City, Shiyan City, Shashi City and Jianshi County had repeated the same good performance of no accidents and no rejects for 3 consecutive years. The aforementioned draft offices were commended by the Wuhan Military Region last night. The provincial, last year, had actively sought ways to better administer the recruit task; new recruits in the 69 counties, cities and regions in Hubei are directly dispatched to the designated outfits from their home districts instead of being collected by individual units as in the past. Consequently, the reject figure decreased compared to that of the year before and the quality of conscripts improved considerably. [by Ye Fangxin [0673 2455 2450]] [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1]

MEETINGS CONSOLIDATED DURING RECTIFICATION--Nanzhang County Committee started rectifying party officialism by remedying their routine way of holding meetings with the new policy of keeping meetings short and to a minimum and things are improving already. The county committee consolidated the three meetings scheduled on January 15, this year (County Conference of Fourth Class-Cadres, Labor Models of 1984 Convention and two meetings to commend outstanding culture-construction models) into one meeting. This move was widely praised by cadres of low-echelon organizations, they exclaimed: Bravo the County Committee; The sea of meetings will soon be a thing of the past. At the same time, the County Committee directed the 410 outstanding culture-construction model organizations and individuals designated for the two meetings to elect 25 representatives to attend the ceremony and also, act as the spokesmen. The rewards and citations were presented collectively to representatives from counties and regions who would distribute the prizes later. [by Hao Xiufeng [6787 4423 1496]] [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1] 12817

AIR DIVISION CONSTRUCTS ZOO--In the afternoon of the 18th, an air force antiaircraft artillery division of the Wuhan military region successfully completed the construction of the northern road around the Moshui Hu in Hanyang and the parking lot of Wuhan zoo. The completion was more than a month ahead of planned schedule and concluded the air force's task in the Wuhan zoo project of the joint-effort construction program of the military and the people. The air division started working on these two sites last October. [by Hung Xiaofa [3163 2556 3127] [Excerpt] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 2] 12817

FLEET TEA--North Sea Fleet held a New Year's tea meeting to extend sincere solicitude to over 40 cadres at the army level or above who have retired to second and third line positions and to representative veteran Red Army men and retired cadres of formations directly under the fleet. Naval Vice-Commander Deng Zhaoxiang [6772 0340 4382] met with the veteran cadres and gave them holiday greetings. North Sea Fleet Deputy Political Commissar Shi Zicai [0670 1311 2088] spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the fleet's Party committee, he extended early wishes for a happy New Year to the old comrades, and wished them health, long life, and family happiness. He gave high praise to the magnificent contributions made by the veteran cadres to the Party and the people, especially in the building of a powerful people's navy. He hoped that the veteran cadres would continue to carry forward our Party and our army's glorious traditions, show concern for, support, and help in army work, maintain their revolutionary integrity in their later years, and offer their remaining enthusiasm to the Party and the people. At the tea meeting, the old comrades talked comfortably together, extending greetings to one another, and wishing our country even greater achievements in the building of the four modernizations and the development of the navy. [Text] [Qinghai QINGHAI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 85 p 1] 12934

INTERNATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S DAY--On the afternoon of March 7, Jinan Military Region held a public lecture in the "August 1" auditorium to mark the occasion of International Working Women's Day, March 8. Leading comrades of Jinan Military Region Rao Shoukun [7437 1343 0981], Chen Renhong [7115 0088 3163], Li Suiying [2621 3606 5391], Bai Bin [4401 2430], Pan Qiqi [3382 0796 3823], Zhang Zhi [1728 1807], Ren Sizhong [0117 1835 1813], and Xu Chunyang [1776 2504 7122], attended the lecture. Xu Chuyang, director of the military region's political department, read out a general order signed by Rao Shoukun, commander, and Chen Renhong, political commissar. The order cited and awarded two advanced women's collectives and 23 advanced women. Jinan Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Pan Qiqi spoke on behalf of the Party committee of the military region. He called on the broad masses of women in the entire region to strive to be new women of the eighties and to make new contributions to the modernization of the army. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1] 12934